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BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF WILLIAM HODGES, Esq.
WITH AN ELEGANT PORTRAIT.

MR. HODGES, whose portrait is given as one of the embellishments of the Literary Magazine for this month, is a native of London. He studied painting under the celebrated Wilson, whose talents were so much admired; and his progress in that elegant art will justify us in saying, that the pupil is every way worthy of the master.

In the year 1772, when Captain Cook was sent out a second time to explore unknown regions, Mr. Hodges was made choice of by the Lords of the Admiralty as a proper person to accompany him, in order to make accurate drawings of such objects, most interesting, as might occur during the course of the voyage. In this situation he distinguished himself by his zeal for accomplishing the end of his mission; and the numerous elegant copperplates which ornament the account of that voyage, written by Captain Cook, and which were executed

from original drawings by Mr. Hodges, while they afford a proof of the perfection to which the art of engraving has been brought in this country, will remain lasting monuments of his assiduity.

From this expedition Mr. Hodges returned to England in the year 1775; but being fond of studying the grand and sublime beauties of nature, objects which will always engage the attention of real genius, he resolved to contemplate them in India, a country in which he would have the advantage of seeing also monuments of art erected in a peculiar style of architecture, and with which the Europeans were very little acquainted. He set out, therefore, for the East in the year 1779; and being introduced to Mr. Hastings, who was then Governor General, he travelled over great part of our oriental possessions under the patronage of that gentleman. In this excursion Mr. Hodges pro-

ceeded as far as Agra, which is not far from Delhi the capital of the Mogul empire, taking views of the most romantic spots, celebrated buildings, &c. Since his return from India, these have been engraved in

the aqua tinta manner, and published in a large and splendid work, entitled *Views in India*, impressions of which, on silk paper, sell for twenty-five pounds.

BIOGRAPHIANA;

OR, ANECDOTES OF ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS.

NUMBER II.

Duke de MONTMORENCY.

By birth the first Christian Baron in Europe, and one of the most illustrious noblemen that any country has ever produced. He was a great general, a great admiral, and as distinguished for his munificence as for his courage. After having gained immense pillage, by defeating the Huguenot fleet at the island of Rhé, he gave it up to his soldiers, in spite of the representation of some of his officers, to whom he replied, "Je ne suis pas venu ici par gagner du bien, mais pour acquérir de la gloire. Je voudrais bien être empereur pour en faire davantage."—"I am not come here to gain money, but to acquire glory. I wish I was emperor, that I might be able to do more," was his answer, when some one told him how liberal he was. He once gave a labourer a purse of guineas, whom he met by accident on the road, merely to have (as he expressed it) the pleasure to make one person happy in his life. M. de Montmorency was concerned in that unfortunate action of Castlenedauri, in Languedoc, where Gaston, Duke of Orleans, took up arms against his sovereign and his brother, Lewis XIII. Upon seeing the Duke appear dismayed and out of spirits before the battle, he said to him, "Alions, Monsieur, voici le jour où vous serez victorieux de vos ennemis."—"Come, Sir, this is the day in which you shall be victorious over your enemies." But added he, drawing his sword, "Il faut la rougir

jusqu'à la garde."—"This must be dyed up to the hilt." Finding, however, that this made no impression upon the Duke, he rushed like a desperate person into the midst of the enemy's troops; and after having performed prodigies of valour, was obliged to join in the general flight of his troops that soon took place. He was found at some distance from the field of battle, much bruised and wounded, and with his horse fallen upon him; and was conducted prisoner to Shenbrune by M. Guetant, an officer in the king's service, who was a friend of his. Guetant was obliged very reluctantly to give evidence against this illustrious commander; and when he was asked whether he had seen the Duke in the engagement against the troops of his sovereign, and how he came positively to know him, and to be able to swear to him in the midst of the fire and smoke that took place in the engagement, he replied with tears in his eyes, "Le feu et la fumée dont il étoit couvert, m'ont empêché d'abord a le distinguer; mais voyant un homme qui après avoir rompu six de nos rangs, tuoit encore des soldats au septieme, j'ai jugé que ce ne pouroit être que M. de Montmorency. Je ne l'ai vu certainement que lorsque je l'ai vu a terre sous son cheval mort."—"The fire and smoke with which he was covered, prevented me at first from distinguishing him; but when I saw a man who, after having broke six of our ranks, was killing men even in the seventh, I concluded it could be

no other than M. de Montmorency. I did not know him for certain till I saw him on the ground under his dead horse." When the judges rose to deliver their opinions one after the other, respecting the sentence, (that of death) which they were obliged to deliver against him, for having been in arms against his sovereign, they burst into tears; and many of them were scarcely able to deliver it but by an inclination of the head.

The following account of his execution is taken from a very scarce old French book, entitled, *Memoires du Cardinal de Richelieu*. Contout ce qui s'est passé a la Cour, pendant son administration. Avec plusieurs pieces l'on a trouvé apres la mort, écrites de sa main. A Goude, 1650.

Après toutes ces procédures, il fut t'amené par le Comte de Charlus dans l'Hôtel de ville, avec le mesme ordre qu'il en estoit fort le matin.

Deux heures apres, Monsieur le Cardinal de la Valette qui avoit employé toute la matinee en devotion à l'intention dudit sieur Duc, pendant qu'il estoit devant les Juges, pour n'oublier aucun office d'un parfait amy, comme il lui estoit, l'alla visiter par permission du Roy; ils furent une bonne heure & demis ensemble, & ne se separerent qu'avec une abondance de soupirs & de larmes.

Monsieur de Montmorency, qui durant sa prison avoit tenu aupres de soy un Chirurgien & un Vallet de Chambré, donna le Vallet de Chambré à Monsieur le Cardinal de la Valette, & le pria de lui envoyer cent pistoles pour son Chirurgien, ce qu'il fit, & dès l'heure partit de Toulouse pour aller chercher quelque allègement à sa fâcherie, dans son Abbaye Granzelle prez Toulouse.

La nuit estant venue, Monsieur de Montmorency se fit donner une plume & du papier pour écrire à Madame de Montmorency sa femme, la lettre qui suit.

Lettre de Monseigneur le Duc de MONTMORENCY, à Madame sa Femme.

Mon cher Cœur,

Je vous dis le dernier Adieu, avec la mesme affection qui a toujours esté entre nous. Je vous conjure pour le repos de mon ame, & pour celui que j'espere voir bientôt par sa misericorde dans le Ciel, de moderer vostre ressentiment. J'ai receu tant de grâces de mon doux Sauveur, que vous avez tout suiet d'en recevoir une grande consolation.— Adieu encore une fois.

Il écrivit encore deux lettres, l'une à Madame la Princesse, & l'autre à Monsieur le Cardinal de la Valette.

Le lendemain les Chambres s'assemblerent; Monsieur le Garde des Sceaux y preuida. L'on entra aux opinions: le Doyen de la grande Chambre fut le premier qui opina à la mort, apres avoir allegué tout ce que le droit Romain & le François, ordonnent sur tels crimes de leze Majesté, le reste de l'assemblée suivit du bonnet sans dire autre chose.

Monsieur le Garde des Sceaux fut du mesme avis suivant lequel il fit dresser l'Arrest, qu'il signa avant que de sortir de la Chambre.

Après cela, le Parlement commit quelques uns pour aller donner avis au Roy de la teneur de l'Arrest, & comme il portoit que l'exécution en devoit estre fait en place publique des Salins, & que ses biens estoient confisquez à sa Majesté. Surquoy elle donna une lettre du grand sceau, qui changeoit le lieu de l'exécution & ordonnoit qu'elle se feroit à huys clos dans la Maison de Ville.

Le Comte de Charlus qui fut chargé de faire entendre à Monsieur de Montmorency le contenu de cette lettre, eut aussi commandement de lui demander l'Ordre du S. Esprit, & le baston de Marechal de France, il rendit l'un & l'autre.

Il pria pareillement le sieur de saint Preuil de demander au Roy

pardon de sa part, & d'offrir à Monseigneur le Cardinal de Richelieu un Tableau de saint François, pour marque qu'il mourroit son tres-affectionné serviteur.

Sur le midy de la mesme journee, les deux Commissaires & le Greffier Criminel furent dans la Chapelle de l'Hostel de Ville, ou ils firent venir ledit sieur de Montmorency, qui se mit à genoux auprès de l'Autel, ayant les yeux fixés sur un Crucifix, grand comme le naturel, qui est peint dans cette Chappelle, là il ouyt prononcer son Arrest : & puis s'estant levé dit tout haut à la Compagnie, *Je vous supplie Messieurs, de prier Dieu qu'il me face la grace de souffrir Chrétiennement l'exécution de ce qu'on vient de lire.* Cela fait, les Commissaires le laisserent entre les mains du Pere Arnoux ; & l'un d'entr'eux lui dit : Monseigneur nous allons faire ce que vous avez commandé, & nous prions Dieu qu'il vous console.

Estant demeuré de la sorte dans ladite Chapelle avec le Pere Arnoux, & trois autres Peres de la mesme Société, il haussa tout à coup les yeux vers le Crucifix ; & puis les baissant en un instant sur ses habits, qui estoient fort beaux ce jour-là, il jeta sa robe de chambre par terre, dit, *Oserois je bien estant criminel comme je suis, aller à la mort vestu avec vanité, cependant que mon Sauveur innocent meurt tout nud en la Croix ? Mon Pere, adjousta-il au Pere Arnoux, il faut que je me mette nud en chemise, pour faire amende honorable devant Dieu, pour les grands fautes que j'ai commises contre lui.*

Quelque temps apres il remonta dans sa chambre. Comme il en sortit, un des siens lui vouloit remettre sa robe sur ses espauls, il la rejetta, disant, *Il n'en faut point, nous irons blancs en Paradis.*

Parmy ces discours il employa tout le temps qu'il eut depuis midy jusqu'à deux heures, à faire des actes de resignation à la volonté de Dieu, d'humilité & de contrition : baissant

sans cesse un Crucifix qu'il avoit dans ses mains.

Il demanda, à qu'elle heure faut il mourir ? On lui respondit, que l'ordre portoit que ce seroit sur les cinq heures. Il adjousta : *Ne pourrois je pas mourir plus tost, & environ l'heure que J. Christ mourut en la Croix ?* & cela lui estant laissé à son choix, il dit, *Mourons donc, que l'on me coupe les cheveux, & qu'on me deshabile.*

Puis se tournant vers le Pere Arnoux, le pria de faire tenir les lettres qu'il avoit esrites la nuit precedente, & de donner un Reliquaire qu'il portoit à Madame la Princesse sa sœur, & à Mademoiselle de Bourbon sa niepce, & une bague.

La dessus il quitta son pourpoint, & son Chirurgien lui fit ses cheveux, il se mit en caleçons, & apres les 2 heures, il demanda encore une fois, si tout estoit prest ; Lui ayant esté respondu, que toutes choses estoient preparees. *Allez donques,* dit-il, & sur ce mot, il traversa uneallee qui le conduisoit dans la court de l'Hostel de ville, ou il rencontra les Officiers des Gardes sur les passages, qui le saluerent.

Ayant passé l'allee, il trouva tout à l'entree de la cour un eschaffaut de 4. pieds de hauteur, sur lequel il monta, accompagné du Pere Arnoux, & suivi de son Chirurgien, il salua la compagnie, ou le Greffier du Parlement, le grand Prevost & ses Gardes, les Capitoux & officiers du Corps de ville, qui avoient eu commandement de s'y trouver, & leur dit, *Je vous prie de tesmoigner au Roy que je meurs son tres-humble subiet, & avec un regret extrême de l'avoir offensé, donc je lui demande pardon, & de mesme à toute la compagnie.*

Il demanda en suite où estoit l'exécuteur, qui ne l'avoit point encore approché, & le voyant, il lui dit : *Mon amy, lie moy, bandy moy les yeux, & fay promptement ton office.*

On lui dit, s'il vouloit il ne seroit point bandé, & que le Roy l'avoit ainsi ordonné, il fit response. *Je ne scaurois mourir avec assez de honte.*

Lors

Lors il croisa les bras, & voyant que son Chirurgien lui vouloit lier les mains avec le cordon de sa mouffache, il se retourna, vers l'exécuteur, & lui dit, *C'est ton mestier fais-le.* L'exécuteur le lia, & Monsieur de Montmorency lui demanda, *Suis-je bien ?* L'exécuteur respondit, qu'on ne lui avoit pas coupé les cheveux assez près, *Coupe les donc à ton gré,* lui dit-il, & son Chirurgien y voulant mettre la main, il se retira de lui, en disant : *Un grand pecheur comme je suis ne peut mourir avec assez d'ignominie : Jesus-Christ a esté seulement battu, mais servy par des Bourreaux.* L'exécuteur lui coupa donc les cheveux, & rompant la chemise du col, pour ne le pas despouiller à demy corps, comme on a de coutume de faire aux autres.

En cet equipage il se mit à genoux devant le poteau, sur lequel il se mesura pour prendre une posture, où ses blessures, dont il n'estoit pas encore bien guery, ne le jettassent point en impatience, receut la dernière benediction du Pere Arnoux, salua la compagnie, baïsa le Crucifix, recita son *In manus.* se fit bander les yeux de son mouchoir, aduertit l'exécuteur de ne le point frapper qu'il ne lui dit, mit son col sur le poteau, le releva un peu, puis s'estant mieux raiusté, lui dit, *Frappe hardiment,* & comme il eut prononcé ces derniers mots, il adjousta, *Mon doux Sauveur recevez mon ame.* L'exécuteur fit son office, & d'un coup lui abatia la teste. Aussi tost apres le grand Prevost commanda qu'on ouvríst les portes, le peuple entra en foule, & vit le corps séparé de la teste.

Des que l'exécution fut faite 2. Ecclesiastiques, Officiers de Mr. le Cardinal de la Valette, furent prendre le corps, & le porterent dans la Chappelle de l'Abbaye de S. Sernin, où la teste fut recousüe, le corps embaumé, mis dans un cercueil de plomb, & la porte ouverte au peuple, le Chapitre de S. Sernin, les Cordeliers & les Jacobins y furent dire les obseques : le corps demeura

en cette Chappelle qui fut tenduë en grand dueil, jusques à 9. heures du soir, qu'il fut enterré dans l'Eglise de saint Sernin, où depuis que Charlemagne y apporta les corps des Ss. Apostres, on n'avoit jamais enseuely que ceux des Martyrs, ou des Canonisez : en telle sorte que les Comte mesme de Toulouse n'ont jamais peu avoir ce privilege : leurs sepultures sont dans un Cymetiere qui tient à l'Eglise.

L'endroit où il est enterré, est une Chappelle dediee à S. Exupere, ce grand Eveque de Toulouse, que S. Jerosme loue si fort, & qui est le Patron de la ville : tellement que dans un mesme lieu, la terre cache le corps d'un Gouverneur, que la ville a extrêmement aymé, l'Autel porte celui d'un Patron qu'elle revere d'une devotion particuliere.

Le 23. des les 4. heures du matin, l'on dit des Messes pour le repos de son ame dans cette Chapelle, qui fut preparee des ornemens convenables aux ceremonies qu'on fait aux personnes de sa qualité. Messieurs les Eveques de Pamiez, & de Comminges y furent dire la Messe, & en suite beaucoup d'Ecclesiastiques qualifiez de la ville en firent de mesme. Messieurs du Parlement y allerent à diverses troupes, & les jours de la Toussaincts, & celui des Morts, on abandonna les Paroisses pour aller jeter de l'eau beniste sur son tombeau.

Enfin tout le monde le regrette, & le condamne : les mesmes bouches qui plaignent sa mort, blasment sa faute. Il sert au Roy de matiere d'une parfaite justice : les Grands y voyent un exemple à leur persuader l'obeyssance, & tous les hommes y peuvent apprendre que les plus hautes fortunes de la terre sont exposées aux plus grandes disgraces, qu'il importe forte peu aux predestinez, que ce soit un boulet, ou une espée qui ouvre le passage à l'ame, & qu'il est indifferant que ce soit dans un list, ou sur un eschaffaut que l'esprit abandonne le corps, pourveu que le Ciel le recoive.

Translation

Translation of the above.

After all these proceedings, he was conducted by the Count de Charlus to the Town-house, with the same order as in the morning.

Two hours after, the cardinal de Valette, who had employed the whole morning in devotion in favour of the said Duke while he was before his judges, that he might not omit any part of the office of a friend, as he really was to him, went to visit him by permission of the king; they remained together above an hour and a half, and parted with many tears and sighs.

Monsieur de Montmorency, who, during his imprisonment, had retained near him a surgeon and a valet de chambre, recommended the valet de chambre to the cardinal de la Valette, and begged him to send one hundred pistoles to his surgeon, which he did, and immediately departed for Thoulouse, to seek some alleviation to his grief in his abbey of Ganzelle, near Thoulouse.

At night, M. de Montmorency called for pen and paper, and wrote the following letter to his wife, Madame de Montmorency.

"My dear heart, I now bid you farewell for the last time, with the same affection which has always been between us. I conjure you, for the repose of my soul, and for the sake of him whom I hope soon, through his mercy, to see in heaven, to moderate your resentment. I have received so many favours from my sweet Saviour, that you have every reason to receive great consolation therefrom. Once more adieu."

He also wrote two other letters, one for the princess, and the other for the cardinal de Valette.

Next day the chambers assembled, and the keeper of the seals presided. The opinions of the members were taken: the dean of the great chamber first gave his opinion, that he deserved death, after having alledged all that the Roman and French law ordained respecting the crime of high treason; the rest of

the assembly, without advancing any thing more, was of the same opinion. In this the keeper of the seals coincided, and prepared an arret accordingly, which he signed before he quitted the chamber.

After which, the parliament commissioned a person to acquaint the king with the tenor of the arret; and as it decreed that the execution should be done in the public square of Salins, and that his effects should be confiscated: a letter under the great seal was expected, which altered the place of execution, and directed that it should be performed in private in the town-house.

The Count de Charlus, who was directed to inform Montmorency of the contents of this letter, was also ordered to demand of him the ensigns of the order of the Holy Ghost, and the baton of Marshal of France; he returned both.

He likewise desired the Sieur de Saint Preuil to ask pardon of the king for him; and to present to the Cardinal de Richelieu a picture of Saint Francis, as a memorial that he died his affectionate servant.

At noon on the same day, the two commissioners, and the secretary for criminal affairs, repaired to the chapel belonging to the Hotel de Ville, where they caused M. de Montmorency to be brought to them, who, kneeling at the altar, with his eyes fixed on a crucifix which was painted in the chapel as large as life, heard his sentence pronounced; and then being lifted up, said aloud to the company, "I pray you, Sirs, to beg of God to give me grace to suffer like a Christian the sentence they have just read to me." This being over, the commissioners left him in the hands of Father Arnoux; and one of them said to him, "My lord, we are going to do what you command, and we will pray God to comfort you."

Remaining some time in the chapel with Father Arnoux, and three other fathers of the same society, he suddenly raised his eyes towards the crucifix, and then instantly casting

ing a look on his cloaths, which were very fine, he threw his bed-gown on the floor, saying, "How dare a criminal, like me, go to execution thus clothed with vain habits, while my innocent Saviour suffered naked on the cross. My father," addressing himself to Father Arnoux, "it is proper I should be stripped even to my shirt, to do penance before God for the great crimes I have committed against him."

Soon after he retired to his chamber. As he went out of the chapel, one of his people was going to put his bed-gown on his shoulders, which he rejected, saying, "That must not be; we go naked into Paradise."

In such discourses he employed his time from noon to two o'clock, in acts of resignation to the will of God, and in acts of humility and contrition; incessantly kissing a crucifix he held in his hand.

He asked at what hour he was to die; and being told that by the order he was to suffer about five o'clock, he added, "Cannot it be sooner, and about the hour Christ died on the cross?" and being told that was in his own breast, "Let me die now; let them cut off my hair, and undress me." Then turning to Father Arnoux, he prayed him to take care of the letters which he had written the night before, and to give a relic he carried about him to the Princess his sister; and to Madame de Bourbon, his niece, a ring.

On which he threw off his doublet, and a surgeon cut off his hair. He put off all but his drawers, and after two o'clock, again asked if all was ready; and being answered it was, *Let us go then*, said he; immediately crossed an alley which led into the court of the Hotel de Ville, where he met the officers of the guard on the way, who saluted him.

At the entrance of the court he found a scaffold, on which he

mounted, accompanied by Father Arnoux, and followed by his surgeon. He saluted the company, the secretary of the parliament, the grand prevost and his guards, the magistrates and officers of the city, who had received orders to attend, and said to them, *I pray you to report to the king that I die his most faithful subject, and with the deepest regret for having offended him, for which I ask his pardon, and also that of all the company.*

He afterwards asked for the executioner, who had not yet appeared; and seeing him, said, *My friend, tie me, cover my eyes, and do your office quickly.*

They told him that the king had ordered he should not be bound, if he desired it. He answered, *I cannot die too disgracefully.* When he crossed his hands, and perceived his surgeon was going to tie his hands with the string of his moustaches, he turned himself towards the executioner, and said to him, *This is your business, do you do it.* The executioner bound him, and Monsieur de Montmorency then asked him, *Are you ready?* The executioner replied, that they had not cut his hair close enough. *Then cut it as you like*, said he. His surgeon proceeding to do so, he drew from him, saying, *A great sinner as I am, cannot die with too much infamy. Jesus Christ was not only beaten, but attended only by hangmen.* The executioner then cut his hair, and folded his shirt at the neck, that he might not strip him half naked, as they do in general.

In this situation, he fell on his knees before the block, in which he laid himself in such a posture that his wounds, of which he was not yet cured, might not incommode him. He then received the last benediction of Father Arnoux, kissed the crucifix, recited his *In manus*,* caused his eyes to be covered with a handkerchief, desired the executioner not to strike till he told him,

* A prayer so called from the first words of it, "Into thy hands, O Lord."

him, placed his neck on the block, raised it up again, and then having moved himself a little to lie easier, he said *strike boldly*, and added, *My Saviour receive my soul*. The executioner at one stroke cut off his head. Immediately the grand prevost commanded the doors to be open, and the people entered in crouds and saw the head separated from the body.

As soon as the execution was over, two ecclesiastics, officers of cardinal de Valette, ordered the body to be conveyed to the chapel of the Abby of St. Sernin, when the head was sewed on again, the body embalmed and put in a leaden coffin, and the doors thrown open for the people to enter. In the chapel of St. Sernin, the Cordeliers and the Jacobins performed the funeral service. The body remained in the chapel, which was hung in mourning until nine o'clock at night, when it was interred in the church of St. Sernin, in which since Charlemagne brought thither the bodies of the holy apostles, they had never buried any but martyrs or canonized persons; so that even the counts of Thoulouse were never indulged with such a privilege, their sepulchres being in a cemetery near the church.

The place in which he was interred, is a chapel dedicated to St. Exupere, that great bishop of Thoulouse, whom St. Jerome praises so

highly, and who is the patron of the city, so that in the same place the earth covers the body of a governor whom the city so greatly loved, and the altar holds that of a patron whom it reveres with the greatest devotion.

On the 24th, at three o'clock in the morning, masses were said in the chapel for the repose of his soul, and was decorated with ornaments suitable to the ceremonies performed towards persons of his quality. The bishops of Pamiez and Comminges said mass, and afterwards many qualified ecclesiastics of the city did the same. The members of the parliament went in parties, and on the days of All-Saints, and that of All-Souls, the people came from the parishes to sprinkle holy water on his tomb.

In fine, every body regretted, and every body condemned him; the same persons who lamented his death, blamed his faults. The king acted with perfect justice; the great saw an example to induce them to be obedient, and every one beheld a lesson to teach them, that the highest stations on the earth are exposed to the greatest disgrace; that it is of little consequence to predestinarians, whether a bullet or a sword opens the passage for the soul, and that it is indifferent whether the soul quits the body on a bed, or on the scaffold, provided it is received into heaven.

ON THE SUGAR OF MILK.

BY MR. JAHRIG, OF PETERSBURGH.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

DURING the travels which I undertook, by order of the academy of Petersburg, among the Mogul tribes who inhabit the frontiers of the government of Irkutsk, beyond the Lake Baikal, on the banks of the river Salenga, I was particularly struck with the ingenious manner in which these people

preserve, during their long winters, a very great quantity of milk, which they suffer to freeze in iron kettles, that serve them likewise for other purposes. When the milk contained in these kettles is perfectly congealed, they place them over a gentle fire, and take out the milk reduced to a cake of ice, by means of a wooden

wooden spatula. This operation is begun on the commencement of the first cold; for the milk is then found in greatest abundance, and the cakes of ice obtained by these means assume, as may be readily supposed, the form of the kettle in which they freeze, and may be preserved all the winter.

What, however, excited my curiosity most was, to see all these cakes of frozen milk covered, to a considerable depth, with a white and apparently farinaceous powder, I observed the same thing in my small dairy, which I was obliged to establish upon the same plan as those of these wandering people; and the children of my shepherds often brought me platefuls of that powder which they ate; and which they used, also, to sweeten various articles of their food. After this discovery, I caused a number of cakes of frozen milk to be conveyed from a lower apartment to the top of the wooden house which I occupied, and which was a part of a temple consecrated to the idols of these pagan people. These cakes in that place were exposed to the immediate contact of the dry cold air, which prevails in that country almost the whole year. These cakes were placed perpendicularly, and by these means were more exposed to the effects of the air. I visited them very often, and I perceived that this exposure contributed daily to increase the farinaceous substance with which their surface was covered. Every week I took it away, by scraping the cakes to the depth of two inches, and afterwards spread it out upon a broad dish, in order that the cold might destroy any remains of moisture, which would have prevented it from keeping for a length of time. This flour, when thus exposed to a great degree of cold, and, consequently, freed from all its moisture, had a remarkable sweet and sugary taste. If dissolved in warm water, and when strongly stirred by means of a chocolate stick, one may procure from

it, at all times, and in all places, excellent and well-tasted milk. This discovery I consider as of great utility, since it may enable navigators to supply themselves with milk during long sea-voyages. Nothing will be requisite, but to make the necessary preparations with care.

As I here speak of an experiment which I repeated several times, I can safely assure those who may be disposed to try it, that it will always succeed; but, at the same time, I am inclined to think, that all countries will not be equally favourable to the formation of this singular substance. The country in which I then resided, is one of the most elevated in the northern part of Asia: an alpine country, where the rivers are covered with ice almost six months in the year, though it lies under the fiftieth degree of latitude.

Another peculiarity of this country, is the dry cold air which prevails in it for a great part of the year. Dry winds, as well as rain and snow, seldom come from the west; they come almost always from the north, and are, generally, preceded by a very mild south wind, which blows for some time. The dry rarified air which continues here all winter, encreases the evaporation of all moisture contained in these ice cakes, and leaves nothing but the milk, the essential and constituent part, under the form of a white powder.

To obtain, in a little time, a large quantity of this powder, it will be necessary to employ raw, in preference to boiled milk. By making use of the latter, or that from which the cream has been taken, little or none will be obtained. Care, also, must be taken not to expose new milk, while it retains its natural heat, to the cold; for the sudden contact of the cold carries all its fat and caseous parts towards the middle of the mass, so that the parts purely aqueous alone occupy the external surface. The interior part, which then appears rough, is often

changed into a buttery substance, and produces no sugary powder. That all the fat and sugary parts might be more equally distributed throughout the whole mass of milk, I suffered that newly taken from the cows to cool, and then poured it into broad shallow kettles.

MEANS OF LESSENING THE CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

A Pastry-cook at Hamburgh, named Holzen, amassed a considerable fortune by using white honey, instead of sugar, in syrups, cordials, stewed fruit, and confectionary. He procured his honey from Hungary, Walachia, and Spain; and the method he employed to purify it was as follows:

After having melted, scummed, and clarified it, he dipped into it five or six times successively a large nail made, each time, red hot in the fire. He also mixed with every half pound

of honey a spoonful of spirituous liquor, which destroyed its melleous taste. Tarts, especially those composed of cherries or gooseberries; stewed fruit, prunes, &c. made with this honey, were much finer, and wholesomer than those made with sugar, and cost only half the expence, as the price of honey is much less than that of sugar, and as twelve ounces of the former will go as far as sixteen ounces of the latter.

SINGULAR CASE OF EXTRAORDINARY THIRST.

BY MM. BELLOT AND BRONGNIART.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

THE Philomatic Society, desirous of complying with a request made to them by M. Parmentier, in the name of Dr. Simons, appointed M. Bellot and me to examine the constitution and bodily habit of a woman who drank an extraordinary quantity of water.

On Saturday the 15th of October, we accordingly repaired to the *Hotel des Arts*, Fauxbourg, Saint-Martin, where the woman resided; but not finding her we went to the place where her husband was at work, after procuring from the porter of the house, some information respecting her, which corresponded perfectly with what we had before heard. When we found her she had a pitcher of water close by her; and in order that we might be witnesses of the extraordinary fact related, it was agreed, that she should come and pass a whole day with one of us.

On Monday, October the 17th, we met for that purpose, and received from her the following particulars. Catharine Bonfergent, the wife of James Fery, a cobler, residing at Paris, in the *Hotel des Arts*, Fauxbourg, Saint-Martin, is forty years of age, and was born at Sens; she is of a very fair complexion; her skin is delicate and freckled; she is rather thin than lusty; and appears to be of a bilious habit. Her arms are much leaner than any other part of her body.

After she was weaned, she was placed under the care of her grandmother, who drank a great deal of wine, and taught her to do the same. When she returned to her mother, she vomited every thing she swallowed; and the matter she threw up was of a black colour. From her earliest infancy she had a very great thirst, and sought every means of allaying it. Before she

was

was married she drank three pailfuls of water; but after she married two pailfuls served her till she brought forth her first child, when she returned to her former quantity till she had her fourth child. After that period she drank only two pailfuls in twenty-four hours.

When she is indisposed she has not the same thirst; and when she does not drink as much as she desires she finds herself ill. When she lies in she has a much greater thirst than usual. Her thirst is never greater in summer than in winter. Salt provisions, which she is not fond of eating, occasion no greater thirst to her than others.

Her thirst is announced by a faintness at the stomach, like that which one experiences when hungry. She has a clammy mouth, and cannot, as she says, swallow a morsel of bread. When she has drunk she feels about the region of the stomach a considerable coldness, which makes her shiver for some time; and which obliges her to be continually by the fire whenever the weather is in the least cool.

This woman's lower lip is very thick, and covered with scurf: she feels very severe shooting pains in it especially during summer; and she is subject to hemorrhoids, which do not discharge. When she is troubled with these, her lip is no longer sore.

She has had eleven children at ten births. She has been subject to the hemorrhoids since she lay in with her first child. Of all her children none are alive but two; and all those that she nursed were subject to different maladies. Her eldest, who is still alive, has a disorder of the skin, something like the itch, but it is not infectious. The youngest, whom she nursed only a month, enjoys perfect health.

This woman is the only person of her family that has so excessive a thirst. She perspires in sufficient abundance; and voids urine in proportion to what she drinks. She, however, never spits. She drinks neither wine, coffee, nor spirituous liquors. She informed us that she eats a great deal; but this we did not observe. During ten hours, the time she remained with us, she drank fourteen pints of water, which might weigh about twenty eight pounds. She told us that she refreshed herself every hour and a half, in the night, with drinking, which makes exactly the quantity which she assured us she consumed in twenty four hours. During the above time she voided ten pints of urine.

MM. Bonnard, Lair, and Robilliard, Members of the Society, saw this woman with us for a great part of the day.

ON THE PRINCIPLES OF HYGROMETRY.

BY J. A. DE LUC, ESQ. F.R.S.

IN this valuable paper M. De Luc has collected together the result of the numerous experiments and observations on hygrometry which he has assiduously and laboriously made during the period of twenty years. This is the second paper on the same subject which has been presented by the same author to the Royal Society. In the first paper, which was also published in the Philosophical Transactions, he stated

some fundamental propositions for the construction of an hygrometer. The very same propositions form the subject of the present; saving that in this they are more correctly examined, owing to the improvements and experiments made since the publication of the first paper.

The propositions are, 1. That fire, considered as the cause of heat, was the only agent by which absolute dryness could be immediately produced.

produced. 2. That water, in its liquid state, was the only sure immediate means of producing extreme moisture in hygroscopic bodies. 3. That there was no reason, *a priori*, to expect, from any hygroscopic substance, that the measurable effects produced in it by moisture were proportional to the intensities of that cause; and, consequently, that a true hygrometrical scale was to be a particular object of enquiry. 4. Lastly, that perhaps the comparative changes of the dimensions of a substance, and of the weight of the same or other substance, by the same variations of moisture, might lead to some discovery in that respect.

Under the first title M. De Luc considers the fixation of the point of extreme dryness; and though a certain degree of heat would produce the utmost degree of dryness in most substances, yet this method becomes impracticable, considering the nature of hygroscopic substances; it was therefore necessary to devise other means of accomplishing this object: and after a variety of experiments, quick-lime was found to answer perfectly well; since this substance has the property of absorbing a great deal of moisture from the air and other surrounding bodies, and also of imbibing it very slowly. For this purpose a tin vessel was constructed, capable of containing a great quantity of quick-lime, which was put in it as soon as it came out of the kiln, and when it had just lost the red heat. Room was also left in the vessel for the reception of four or five hygrometers. A partition, or sort of wire cage, was adapted, to prevent the pieces of lime falling against the hygrometers. A glass plate was cemented in one side of the vessel, just before the dials of the hygrometers, through which the motion of their indexes was observed. There were some holes on the upper part of the vessel, necessary for the admission of the quick-lime, and of the hygrometers. These holes, which must be kept open no longer

than it is absolutely necessary, were shut up by means of tin plates and putty. "The described apparatus," says the author, "was ready in the month of October 1787, and I put in it one of my first hygrometers, which in a few days came to its fixed point of dryness, and there it has remained ever since, though I have opened the vessel above four hundred times."

And, a little farther on, he observes, "That the steadiest hygroscopic substances are subject to anomalies: for instance—after an hygroscope has remained fixed in water for many hours, if it is taken out, suffered to dry a little, and then put again into water, it may sometimes happen to overpass that point. In the same manner, after an hygroscope has been long fixed in the lime-vessel, it may happen also, that in taking it out only for a quarter of an hour, and putting it in again, it will move a little farther than it was before. Again, if in taking it out of the lime-vessel, where it had long remained fixed, it is put into water, and then back into the lime-vessel, it may happen that it will fix itself a little short of its former point, and never move thence, except by repeated great variations of heat; but if, when it shews that disposition, it is taken out for a short time, and put in again, it will then attain its usual point. This was the case in the last trial of my standard. Lastly, the same anomalies may take place at every other point of the scale of every hygroscope, only more or less, according to the substances; some of which, for that reason, cannot be used for practical hygrometry."

In regard to the second proposition, the result of a great many experiments shews, that water in its liquid state is the certain, and the only certain, means of fixing the point of extreme moisture on hygrometers; steam or damp air being insufficient for the fixation of that point. "The maximum of evaporation

ration in a mass of inclosed air, is far from being identical with the maximum of moisture: this being dependent also, even to a very great degree, on the temperature of the space supposed to be the same, or nearly so, as that of the water which evaporates in it. Moisture may arrive at its extreme in an inclosed air, if that common temperature is near the freezing point: but it becomes less and less, even to a very dry state, as that temperature rises; though the product of evaporation, thereby increasing, continues to be at its different maxima, corresponding to the different temperatures."

M. De Luc made several experiments to determine the properest shape of hygroscopic substances; the result of which is, that thin slips are vastly superior to threads or thread-like shape of those substances; the motions of the former being much more regular.

M. De Luc forms the scale of his hygrometers by dividing the space between the two extreme points, viz. of greatest dryness and of greatest moisture, in 100 equal parts, or degrees: but it remains yet to be ascertained, whether the lengthening and contracting of hygroscopic substances is in any particular proportion of the imbibed or lost moisture.

Lastly, the author concludes with observing, that "from those determinations in hygrometry some great points are already attained in hygrology, meteorology, and chemistry, of which I shall only indicate

the most important. 1st. In the phenomenon of dew, the grass often begins to be wet, when the air a little above it is still in a middle state of moisture; and extreme moisture is only certain in that air, when every solid exposed to it is wet. 2d. The maximum of evaporation, in a close space, is far from identical with the maximum of moisture; this depending considerably, though with the constant existence of the other, on the temperature common to the space and to the water that evaporates. 3d. The case of extreme moisture existing in the open transparent air, in the day, even in time of rain, is extremely rare: I have observed it only once, the temperature being 39° . 4th. The air is drier and drier as we ascend in the atmosphere; so that in the upper attainable regions it is constantly very dry, except in the clouds: this is a fact certified by M. De Saussure's observations and mine. 5th. If the whole atmosphere passed from extreme dryness to extreme moisture, the quantity of water thus evaporated would not raise the barometer as much as half an inch. 6th. Lastly, in chemical operations on airs, the greatest quantity of evaporated water that may be supposed in them at the common temperature of the atmosphere, even if they were at extreme moisture, is not so much as the one-hundredth part of their mass. These two last very important propositions have been demonstrated by M. De Saussure."

OBSERVATIONS MADE IN A TOUR THROUGH FRANCE.

BY T. F. HILL.

[See our Review for last Month.]

I Entered France by Givet, as I had done before: on my former entrance I had seen no customhouse officer, even there; but on this occasion my baggage was examined, and very strictly: a contradiction

which seems an evident proof and consequence, of the irregularity, of the operations of finance, and of government in general, at least at that period.

I learnt in this journey, that the clergy

clergy of France are exactly in the same state of principles, which those of England experienced immediately after our Revolution. The French ecclesiastics who have sworn to the Constitution, are regarded by the rest as schismatics: and are declared so by the Pope; whose legal power in France, indeed, is so much curtailed by the Revolution, that the country can now hardly be regarded as more Roman Catholic than England; they acknowledged him only as the first of Bishops, capable merely of admonition: and they have even destroyed the title of Archbishop, as not primitive; converting it into that of Metropolitan of a district. Those ecclesiastics who have not sworn, among whom are the majority of almost every rank, especially the superior ones, correspond exactly to our nonconformists: and will probably produce a similar succession. They refuse to attend the masses of the conformists. Many of the conformists have married, even without the intervention of any actual constitutional permission; a circumstance which greatly scandalizes the opposite party; since it is an absolute contravention to the vows of chastity they have all positively made.

The aristocrats, my companions, informed me, that Givet is the pass into France, where their party meets with the least interruption: and indeed, what I saw on this occasion of the principles of the inhabitants of its neighbourhood, seemed to indicate, that the majority were averse to the present Government. We were joined at Givet, by a director of the diligence, also aristocratic; he came with us to Soissons: and we received into our company likewise a citizen of Paris, who had been on the frontiers, to act as a national guard, if necessary; but was returning home, in consequence of the absence of immediate danger. From Givet, even as far as Retel, the aristocratic, or anti-revolution principles, seemed to prevail: but from

thence to Paris, the number of absolute aristocrats, appeared very small; though all, indeed, could not by any means be regarded, as friends to the actual system.

At Retel, we found a body of six or seven hundred national guards from Orleans; for the national guards are quartered in different places on the old principles of the regular regiments; and not merely at home. This party appeared, well dressed, and tolerably well disciplined, far superior to those I had seen at Thionville. I suspect that the best affected of the national guards, may be chosen to be quartered in the least satisfied countries.

We arrived at Rheims on Sunday evening, the sixth of November. There had been a tumult just before our arrival; in consequence of the christening of a child, as I understood, in a cellar, by nonconformist ecclesiastics: the people had risen on the occasion, and insulted the house, but were dispersed by the national guards. From this incident it was evident, that the people of Rheims were not favourable to the expelled clergy; nor, consequently, to the aristocratic cause. During all my future stay in France, accounts of similar tumults, produced by disputes relative to the ecclesiastics; either on one side, or the other, perpetually appeared before the public, and engaged the attention of the National Assembly: nor have they ceased even to the present moment.

I have understood, from the relation of those who have been there, that the parts of the isle of France, and especially of Picardy, bordering on the district of Champagne which I passed, appear unfriendly to the present system. A gentleman, who lately went from Paris through Valenciennes into Brabant, has informed me, that he found the post on the road complain greatly of the assignments, and their fall in price; and that, at Valenciennes the people loudly lamented many effects of the re-

revolution. But the post at least is an interested party.

It was with much satisfaction, however, that I observed on my journey, the same symptoms of improvement in the country, which I perceived on my former passage through France; notwithstanding all the complaints I constantly heard. The roads and inns I have already noticed: I can add farther, that the cultivation of the country was manifestly much amended; the population seemed to be increased; and numbers of new cottages and farm houses were building every where.

I came to Paris on the seventh of November, and remained there till the end of December. As I continued, during all my stay, to note down my sentiments of passing politics, it will be necessary, constantly to refer my observations to the epoch when they were made, especially as far as they limit or contradict one another: for I conceive, that a very sensible change of situation took place in the period of my residence.

The national cockade, no longer universal in the provinces, I found to be absolutely necessary at Paris. But though the Parisians were not aristocratic, many, perhaps even the majority, seemed to be dissatisfied. They said, that France was ruined; that the paper money had annihilated commerce; and that its credit was even become suspicious: other nations, and especially England, were profiting, as they complained, by their confusion; whilst France, as indeed seemed too true, was torn into different factions, which evidently threatened a civil war. The life of Mirabeau was regarded by many of all parties, as the means which would have most contributed to introduce peace and harmonized Government: yet, perhaps, only because he was dead! Civil war is the resource of desperation, it is true; and much is required to force men to adopt it: but that necessity appeared to me then preparing: and

the reign of horror and confusion seemed at hand. France had by some been said to be divided into four principal parties; the Aristocrats; approaching nearest to the principles of the old Government; few in number, as consisting almost exclusively of the nobility and their immediate dependants, all attached to the party by interest: the Republicans, in direct opposition to them, wanting to convert France into a mere democracy: these were the two extremes, between whom were placed, the Monarchists, wishing to render the constitution of France, nearly similar to that of England; and the Publicists, inclining rather more towards republicanism. Such had been said to be the great divisions, but I found the state of parties changed: from my own observation I learned, that the Publicists and Monarchists had been ostensibly reduced into one party, by the acceptance of the Constitution; so that France only presented three factions, the two extremes, and the moderate men, according to the natural habits of party. Yet, individually, I perceived, that scarce any two Frenchmen held the same opinion: but all was discord and confusion. In one point, however, all parties, and all individuals, seemed to agree, that the old Government was detestable.

I found the walls of the streets of Paris covered with inflammatory papers, of every various tendency and party; some of them even openly exhorting to civil war; the people met in knots, in the gardens, walks, and public places; where they talked politics in the most unbridled manner, every person being the orator of his own peculiar sentiments; the coffee houses were also crowded with similar circles.

Placed in this situation, therefore, my reflections were unfavourable to France. I remembered, indeed, that I had seen, France was in no apparent danger from without; the powers of Europe, satisfied with

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her present condition, appeared willing to leave the work of her own ruin, to herself. Nor were the emigrants able to do any thing by external violence; they were alone; they had not force sufficient to become formidable; nor, farther, could they even find on any of the frontiers of France, a place, from whence they could expect to be permitted to attack it; not even in the trifling dependant possessions of their own Cardinal of Rohan. But within, all was peril: the embers of destruction seemed to be kindled: and who could say, where, and when, they would be extinguished! Thus far then I found myself a true conditional prophet. I had ever been of

opinion, that the efforts of the emigrants from without would be futile; and that France was in no external danger: but, that internal dissensions were to be expected; whose excess would be the only hope of the emigrants, and the only evil France had any real reason to dread. What are eighty or ninety thousand men, though all desperate, and all foldiers, or even officers? when compared to twenty-five millions of people! Arms, however, from the constitution of the national guards, were put into the hands of the people; and they certainly must, in all events, be able to preserve their own rights and privileges.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE AFFINITY BETWEEN BASALTES AND GRANITE.

BY THOMAS BEDDOES, M.D.

THE two powerful agents, to the action of which the formation of most minerals is generally attributed, are fire and water; analogy to other known facts, and experiments in miniature, (for in that light must the experiments of men be considered, when compared to the operations of nature) being the only guide by which the mineralogist is led to attribute any particular effect to one cause rather than to any other. "For this reason," says Dr. Beddoes, "basaltes has been much more the subject of disputation than granite; the former species of rock offering appearances that coincide in some degree with both kinds of chemical processes, while the latter seems to stand aloof from the experiments that have given birth to our sciences."

Upon the whole, Dr. Beddoes is led to conclude, that in all probability both the substances under consideration are produced by the ac-

tion of fire, and that the vast gradation between one and the other is occasioned by the infinite variations of heat and mixture. The principal points of analogy which corroborate the above-mentioned hypothesis, are the following; which the author illustrates by adducing many observations made by himself and others in England and elsewhere.

"1. Granite and basaltes are so connected together, that we may trace these rocks gradually approaching and changing into one another.

"2. They lie so contiguous, and are so involved in one another, that we cannot but suppose both to have undergone the same operations of nature at the same time.

"3. In their situation with respect to each other we may observe the same law. The general rule of super-position, reckoning from below upwards, is, 1. granite; 2. schistus; 3. lime-stone."

SPECULATIONS ON THE PERCEPTIVE POWER OF VEGETABLES.

BY THOMAS PERCIVAL, M.D. F.R.S.

FROM THE MEMOIRS OF THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
AT MANCHESTER.---- These are not idle, philosophic dreams;
Full nature seems with life. ----

THOMSON'S Spring, Second Edit. line 136.*

IN all our enquiries into truth, whether natural or moral, it is necessary to take into previous consideration, the kind of evidence which the subject admits of; and the degree of it, which is sufficient to afford satisfaction to the mind. Demonstrative evidence is absolute, and without gradation; but probable evidence ascends, by regular steps, from the lowest presumption to the highest moral certainty. A single presumption is, indeed, of little weight, but a series of such imperfect proofs may produce the fullest conviction. The strength of belief, however, may often be greater, than is proportionate to the force and number of these proofs, either individually or collectively considered. For, as uncertainty is always painful to the understanding, very slight evidence, if the subject be capable of no other, sometimes amounts to credibility. This every philosopher experiences, in his researches into nature; and the observation may serve as an apology for the following *jeu d'esprit*; in which I shall attempt to shew, by the several analogies of organization, life, instinct, spontaneity, and self-motion, that plants, like animals, are endued with the powers, both of perception and enjoyment.

I. Vegetables bear so near a similitude to animals in their structure, that botanists have derived from anatomy and physiology, almost all the terms employed in the description of them. A tree or shrub, they inform us, consists of a cuticle,

cutis, and cellular membrane; of vessels variously disposed, and adapted to the transmission of different fluids; and of a ligneous, or bony substance, covering and defending a pith or marrow. Such organization evidently belongs not to inanimate matter; and when we observe, in vegetables, that it is connected with, or instrumental to the powers of growth, of self-preservation, of motion, and of seminal increase, we cannot hesitate to ascribe to them a living principle. And by admitting this attribute, we advance a step higher in the analogy we are pursuing. For, the idea of life naturally implies some degree of perceptivity: And wherever perception resides, a greater or less capacity for enjoyment seems to be its necessary adjunct. Indefinite and low, therefore, as this capacity may be, in each single herb or tree, yet, when we consider the amazing extent of the vegetable kingdom, "from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop upon the wall," the aggregate of happiness, produced by it, will be found to exceed our most enlarged conceptions. It is prejudice only, which restrains or suppresses the delightful emotions, resulting from the belief of such a diffusion of good. And, because the framers of systems have invented arrangements and divisions of the works of God, to aid the mind in the pursuits of science, we implicitly admit as reality, what is merely artificial; and adopt distinctions, without proof of any essential difference.

Lapides crescent; vegetabilia crescent

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* These lines are omitted in the subsequent editions of Thomson's Seasons.

et vivunt; animalia crescunt, vivunt, et sentient. This climax, of Linnæus, is conformable to the doctrines of Aristotle, Pliny, Jungius, and others: but none of these great men have adduced sufficient evidence to support the negative characteristics, if I may so express myself, on which the three kingdoms of nature are here established. That a gradation subsists, in the scale of beings, is clearly manifest; but the higher advances we make in physical knowledge, the nearer will the degrees be seen to approach each other. And it is no very extravagant conjecture to suppose, that, in some future period, perceptivity may be discovered to extend, even beyond the limits now assigned to vegetable life. Corallines, madrepores, millepores, and sponges, were formerly considered as fossil bodies: but the experiments of Count Marigli evinced, that they are endued with life, and led him to class them with the maritime plants. And the observations of Ellis, Jussieu, and Peysonel, have since raised them to the rank of animals.* The detection of error, in long established opinions concerning one branch of natural knowledge, justifies the suspicion of its existence in others, which are nearly allied to it: and it will appear, from the prosecution of our enquiry into the instincts, spontaneity, and self moving power of vegetables, that the suspicion is not without foundation.

II. Instinct is a propensity, or movement to seek, without deliberation, what is agreeable to the particular nature, actuated by it; and to avoid what is incongruous or hurtful. It is a practical power, which requires no previous knowledge or experience; and which pursues a present or future good, without any definite ideas or foresight; and often, with very faint degrees of consciousness. The calf, when it first comes into the world, applies to the teats

of the cow, utterly ignorant of the taste, for nutritious quality of the milk, and consequently, with no views, either to sensual gratification or support: and the duckling, which has been hatched under a hen, at a distance from water, discovers a constant restlessness and impatience; and is observed to practise all the motions of swimming, though a stranger to its future designation, and to the element, for which its oily feathers, and web-like feet, are formed. Instincts analogous to these, operate with equal energy on the vegetable tribe. A seed contains a *germ*, or plant in miniature, and a *radicle*, or little root, intended by nature to supply it with nourishment. If the seed be sown in an inverted position, still each part pursues its proper direction. The *plumula* turns upward, and the *radicle* strikes downward into the ground. A hop plant, turning round a pole, follows the course of the sun, from south to west, and soon dies, when forced into an opposite line of motion: but remove the obstacle, and the plant will quickly return to its ordinary position. The branches of a honey-suckle shoot out longitudinally, till they become unable to bear their own weight; and then strengthen themselves, by changing their form into a spiral: when they meet with other living branches, of the same kind, they coalesce, for mutual support, and one spiral turns to the right, and the other to the left; thus seeking, by an instinctive impulse, some body on which to climb, and increasing the probability of finding one, by the diversity of their course: for if the auxiliary branch be dead, the other uniformly winds itself round, from the right to the left.†

These examples, of the instinctive œconomy of vegetables, have been purposely taken from subjects, familiar to our daily observation. But the

* Consult Philos. Transact. Amœnitat. Academic. and Bishop Watson on the Subjects of Chemistry.

† Lord Kaim's Gentleman Farmer.

the plants of warmer climates, were we sufficiently acquainted with them, would probably furnish better illustrations of this acknowledged power of animality: and I shall briefly recite the history of a very curious exotic, which has been delivered to us from good authority; and confirmed by the observations of several European botanists.

The *Dionæa Muscipula* is a native of North Carolina. Its leaves are numerous, inclining to bend downwards, and placed in a circular order: they are jointed, and succulent: the upper joint consists of two lobes, each of which is semi-oval in its form, with a margin furnished with stiff hairs, which embrace each other, when they close from any irritation. The surfaces of these lobes are covered with small red glands, which probably secrete some sweet liquor, tempting to the taste, but fatal to the lives of insects: for, the moment the poor animal alights upon these parts, the two lobes rise up, grasp it forcibly, lock the rows of spines together, and squeeze it to death: and, lest the struggles for life should disengage the insect, thus entangled, three small spines are fixed amongst the glands, near the middle of each lobe, which effectually put an end to all its efforts; nor do the lobes open again, while the dead animal continues there. The dissolution of its substance, therefore, is supposed, by naturalists, to constitute part of the nourishment of the plant. But as the discriminative power of instinct is always limited, and proceeds with a blind uniformity when put into exertion, the plant closes its leaves as forcibly, if stimulated by a straw or a pin, as by the body of an insect: nor does it expand them again, till the extraneous substance is withdrawn.*

III. If the facts and observations, which have been adduced, furnish any presumptive proof of the instinctive power of vegetables, it will ne-

cessarily follow, that they must be endued with some degree of spontaneity. For the impulse to discriminate and to prefer, is an actual exertion of that principle, however obscure the consciousness or the feeling may be, with which it is accompanied: and such volition presupposes an innate perception, both of what is consonant, and of what is injurious to the constitution of the individual, or species directed by it. But it is the design of this little essay, rather to investigate nature, than to appeal to metaphysical considerations: I shall proceed, therefore, to point out a few of those phenomena, in the vegetable kingdom, which indicate spontaneity.

Several years ago, whilst engaged in a course of experiments to ascertain the influence of fixed air on vegetation, the following fact repeatedly occurred to me. A sprig of mint, suspended by the root, with the head downwards, in the middle glass vessel of Dr. Nooth's machine, continued to thrive vigorously, without any other pabulum, than what was supplied by the stream of mephitic gas, to which it was exposed. In twenty-four hours, the stem formed into a curve, the head became erect, and gradually ascended towards the mouth of the vessel; thus producing, by successive efforts, a new and unusual configuration of its parts. Such exertions in the sprig of mint, to rectify its inverted position, and to remove from a foreign, to its natural element, seems to evince volition to avoid what was evil, and to recover what had been experienced to be good. If a plant, in a garden-pot, be placed in a room, which has no light, except from a hole in the wall, it will shoot towards the hole, pass through it into the open air, and then vegetate upwards, in its proper direction. Lord Kaimes relates, that, "amongst the rains of New Abbey, formerly a monastery in Galloway, there

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* See the Annual Register for 1775, page 93.

"grows on the top of a wall, a plane
 "tree, twenty feet high. Straited
 "for nourishment, in that barren
 "situation, it several years ago di-
 "rected roots down the side of the
 "wall, till they reached the ground,
 "ten feet below: and now, the nou-
 "rishment it afforded to these roots,
 "during the time of descending, is
 "amply repaid; having every year,
 "since that time, made vigorous
 "shoots. From the top of the wall,
 "to the surface of the earth, these
 "roots have not thrown out a sim-
 "ple fibre, but are now united into
 "a pretty thick hard root."*

The regular movements, by which
 the sun-flower presents its splendid
 disk to the sun, have been known to
 naturalists, and celebrated by poets,
 both of ancient and modern times.
 Ovid sounds upon it a beautiful
 story; and Thomson describes it as
 an attachment of love to the celest-
 tial luminary.

"But one, the lofty follower of the sun,
 "Sad when he sets; shuts up her yellow
 "leaves,
 "Drooping all night; and when he warm
 "returns,
 "Points her enamour'd bosom to his ray."
 Summer, line 216.

IV. Nature has wisely propor-
 tioned the powers of motion, to the
 diversified necessities of the beings
 endowed with them. Corallines and
 Scapens are fixed to a spot, because
 all their wants may be there sup-
 plied. The oyster, during the afflux
 of the tide, opens to admit the water,
 lying with the hollow shell down-
 wards: but when the ebb com-
 mences, it turns on the other side;
 thus providing, by an inconsiderable
 movement, for the reception of its
 proper nutriment; and afterwards
 discharging what is superfluous.†
 Mr. Miller, in his late account of
 the island of Sumatra, mentions a
 species of coral, which the inhabi-
 tants have mistaken for a plant, and
 have denominated it Lalan—Cout,

or sea-grass. It is found in shallow
 bays, where it appears like a straight
 stick, but when touched, withdraws
 itself into the sand.‡ Now, if self-
 moving faculties, like these, indicate
 animality, can such a distinction be
 denied to vegetables, possessed of
 them in an equal, or superior degree?
 The water-lily, be the pond deep or
 shallow in which it grows, pushes up
 its flower-stems, till they reach the
 open air, that the farina secundans
 may perform, without injury, its
 proper office. About seven in the
 morning, the stalk erects itself, and
 the flowers rise above the surface of
 the water: in this state they con-
 tinue till four in the afternoon, when
 the stalk becomes relaxed, and the
 flowers sink and close. The mo-
 tions of the sensitive plant have been
 long noticed with admiration, as
 exhibiting the most obvious signs of
 perceptivity. And if we admit such
 motions, as criteria of a like power,
 in other beings, to attribute them,
 in this instance, to mere mechanism,
 actuated solely by external impulse,
 is to deviate from the soundest rule
 of philosophizing, which directs us
 not to multiply causes, when the
 effects appear to be the same. Nei-
 ther will the laws of electricity bet-
 ter solve the phenomena of this ani-
 mated vegetable: for its leaves are
 equally affected by the contact of
 electric, and non-electric bodies;
 shew no change in their sensibility,
 whether the atmosphere be dry or
 moist; and instantly close when the
 vapour of volatile alkali, or the
 fumes of burning sulphur are ap-
 plied to them. The powers of che-
 mical stimuli, to produce contrac-
 tions in the fibres of this plant, may
 perhaps lead some philosophers, to
 refer them to the *vis insita*, or irri-
 tability, which they assign to certain
 parts of organized matter, totally
 distinct from, and independent of,
 any sentient energy. But the hypo-
 thesis is evidently a solecism, and
 refutes

* Gentleman Farmer.

† Spratt's History of the Royal Society.

‡ Philosoph. Transact. vol. LXVIII. p. 178.

refutes itself. For the presence of irritability can only be proved by the experience of irritations, and the idea of irritation involves in it that of feeling.

But there is a species of the order of Decandria, which constantly and uniformly exerts a self-moving power, uninfluenced either by chemical stimuli, or by any external impulse whatsoever. This curious shrub, which was unknown to Linnæus, is a native of the East-Indies, but has been cultivated in several botanical gardens here. I had an opportunity of examining it, in the collection of the late Dr. Brown. It is trifolious, grows to the height of four feet, and produces, in autumn, yellow flowers. The lateral leaves are smaller than those at the extremity of the stalk; and all day long, they are continually moving either upwards, downwards, or in the segment of a circle: the last motion is performed by the twisting of the foot-stalks; and whilst one leaf is rising, its associate is generally descending: the motion downwards is quicker and more irregular than the motion upwards, which is steady and uniform. These movements are observable, during the space of twenty-four hours, in the leaves of a branch lopped off from the shrub, and kept in water. If, from any obstacle, the motion be retarded, upon the removal of that obstacle, it is resumed with a greater degree of velocity.* I cannot better comment on this wonderful degree of vegetable animation, than in the words of Cicero. *Inanimum est omne quod pulsu agitur externo; quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interiore et suo.*

I have thus attempted, with the brevity prescribed by the laws of this Society, to extend our views of animated nature; to gratify the mind

with the contemplation of multiplied accessions to the general aggregate of felicity; and to exalt our conceptions of the wisdom, power, and beneficence of God. In an undertaking, never yet accomplished, disappointment can be no disgrace: in one, directed to such noble objects, the motives are a justification, independently of success. Truth, indeed, obliges me to acknowledge, that I review my speculations with much diffidence; and, that I dare not presume to expect they will produce any permanent conviction in others, because I experience an instability of opinion in myself. For to use the language of Tully, *Nescio quomodo, dum lego assentior; cum posui librum, assensio omnis illa elabitur.*—But this scepticism is perhaps to be ascribed to the influence of habitual preconceptions, rather than to a deficiency of reasonable proof. For besides the various arguments which have been advanced, in favour of vegetable perceptivity, it may be further urged, that the hypothesis recommends itself, by its consonance to those higher analogies of nature, which lead us to conclude, that the greatest possible sum of happiness exists in the universe. The bottom of the ocean is overspread with plants, of the most luxuriant magnitude. Immense regions of the earth are covered with perennial forests. Nor are the Alpes, or the Andes, destitute of herbage, though buried in depths of snow. And can it be imagined, that such profusion of life subsists without the least sensation or enjoyment? Let us rather, with humble reverence, suppose, that vegetables participate, in some low degree, of the common allotment of vitality: and that our great Creator hath apportioned good to all living things, in number, weight, and measure.†

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* See Encyclopædia Britannica, Art. Hedyсарum.

† It has been estimated, that our globe contains 20,000 species of vegetables; 3000 of worms; 12,000 of insects; 200 of amphibious animals; 2600 of fishes; 550 of birds; and 200 of quadrupedes. (Vid. Linn. Amænit. Academ. and Stillingfleet's Miscellaneous Tracts, p. 125.) A calculation like this, it is evident, must be very defective; because founded on past discoveries in a science, which is now in a state of rapid progression. But future accessions, both of plants and animals, with respect to number, may produce no material changes in their relative proportions.

ACCOUNT OF THE KOL-QUALL.

BY MR. BRUCE.

FROM HIS APPENDIX TO HIS TRAVELS.

IN that memorable day when leaving the Samhar, or low flat parched country which forms the sea coast of Abyssinia, and turning westward, we came to the foot of that stupendous mountain Taranta, which we were to pass in order to enter into the high land of Abyssinia, we saw the whole side of that prodigious mountain covered from top to bottom with this beautiful tree. We were entering a country where we daily expected wonders, and therefore, perhaps, were not so much surprised as might have been supposed at so extraordinary a sight. The fruit was ripe, and being carried on the top of the branches, the trees that stood thick together appeared to be covered with a cloth or veil of the most vivid crimson colour.

The first thing that presented itself was the first shoot of this extraordinary tree. It was a single stalk, about six inches measured across, in eight divisions, regularly and beautifully scolloped and rounded at the top, joining in the center at three feet and a half high. Upon the outside of these scollops were a sort of eyes or small knots, out of every one of which came five thorns, four on the sides and one in the center, scarce half an inch long, fragil, and of no resistance, but exceedingly sharp and pointed. Its next process is to put out a branch from the first or second scollop near the top, others succeed from all directions; and this stalk, which is soft and succulent, of the consistence of the aloe, turns by degrees hard and ligneous. It is then a tree, the lower part of which is wood, the upper part, which is succulent, has no leaves; these are supplied by the fluted, scolloped, serrated, thorny sides of its branches. Upon the upper extremity of these branches grow its flowers, which are of a golden colour, rosaceous, and

formed of five round or almost oval petala; this is succeeded by a triangular fruit, first of a light green with a slight cast of red, then turning to a deep crimson, with streaks of white both at top and bottom. In the inside it is divided into three cells, with a seed in each of them; the cells are of a greenish white, the seed round, and with no degree of humidity or moisture about it, yet the green leaves contain a quantity of bluish watery milk, almost incredible.

Upon cutting two of the finest branches of a tree in its full vigour, a quantity of this issued out, which I cannot compute to be less than four English gallons, and this was so exceedingly caustic, that, though I washed the fibre that cut it immediately, the stain has not yet left it.

When the tree grows old, the branches wither, and, in place of milk, the inside appears to be full of powder, which is so pungent, that the small dust which I drew upon striking a withered branch seemed to threaten to make me sneeze to death, and the touching of the milk with my fingers excoriated them as if scalded with boiling water; yet I everywhere observed the woodpecker piercing the rotten branches with its beak, and eating the insects, without any impression upon its olfactory nerves.

The only use the Abyssinians make of this is for tanning hides, at least for taking off the first hair. As we went west, the tree turned poor, the branches were few, seldom above two or three ribs, or divisions, and these not deeply indented, whereas those of Taranta had frequently eight. We afterwards saw some of them at the source of the Nile, in the cliff where the village of Geesh is situated, but, though upon very good ground, they did not seem to thrive;

thrive; on the contrary, where they grew on Taranta it was sandy, stoney, poor earth, scarce deep enough to cover the rock, but I suspect they received some benefit from their vicinity to the sea.

Some botanists who have seen the drawing have supposed this to be the *euphorbia officinarum* of Linnaeus; but, without pretending to great skill in this matter, I should fear there would be some objection to this supposition: First, on account of the flower, which is certainly roseaceous, composed of several petals, and is not campaniform: Secondly, That it produces no sort of gum,

either spontaneously or upon incision, at no period of its growth; therefore I imagine that the gum which comes from Africa in small pieces, first white on its arrival, then turning yellow by age, is not the produce of this tree, which, it may be depended upon, produces no gum whatever.

Juba the younger is said, by Pliny, to have given this name to the plant, calling it after his own physician, brother to Musa physician to Augustus. We need not trouble ourselves with what Juba says of it, he is a worse naturalist and worse historian than the Nubian geographer.

A METHOD OF DISCOVERING THE PRESENCE, AND ASCERTAINING THE QUANTITY, OF ALKALI, IN DIFFERENT ALKALINE SUBSTANCES.

EXTRACTED FROM MR. KIRWAN'S PAPER ON ALKALINE SUBSTANCES. PUBLISHED IN THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL IRISH SOCIETY.

TO discover whether any quantity of fixed alkali, worth attention, exists in any saline compound, dissolve one ounce of it in boiling water, and into this solution let fall a drop of a solution of sublimate corrosive: this will be converted into a brick colour, if an alkali be present; or into a brick colour mixed with yellow, if the substance tried contains lime."

The quantity of alkali present is discovered in the following manner:

"1. Procure a quantity of alum, suppose one pound; reduce it to powder, wash it with cold water, and then put it into a tea pot; pour on it three or four times its weight of boiling water.

"2. Weigh an ounce of the ash or alkaline substance to be tried, powder it, and put it into a Florence flask, with one pound of pure water (common water boiled for a quarter of an hour, and afterwards filtrated through paper, will answer), if the substance to be examined be of the nature of barilha or pot ash: or half a pound of water, if it contain but little earthy matter, as pearl-ash:

let them boil for a quarter of an hour; when cool, let the solution be filtrated into another Florence flask.

"3. This being done, gradually pour the solution of alum hot into the alkaline solution, also heated; a precipitation will immediately appear: shake them well together; and let the effervescence, if any, cease before more of the aluminous solution be added: continue the addition of the alum until the mixed liquor, when clear, turns syrup of violets, or paper tinged blue by radishes or by litmus, red; then pour the liquor and precipitate on a paper filter placed in a glass funnel: the precipitated earth will remain on the filter: pour on this a pound or more of hot water gradually, until it passes tasteless; take up the filter, and let the earth dry in it until they separate easily; then put the earth into a cup of Staffordshire ware, place it on hot sand, and dry the earth until it ceases to stick to glass or iron; then pound it, and reduce it to powder in the cup with a glass pestle, and keep it a quarter of an hour in a heat of from 470° to 500°.

"4. The

"4. The earth being thus dried, throw it into a Florence flask, and weigh it; then put about one ounce of spirit of salt into another flask, and place this in the same scale as the earth, and counterbalance both in the opposite scale: this being done, pour the spirit of salt gradually into the flask that contains the earth; and when all effervescence is over (if there be any), blow into the flask, and observe what weight must be added to the scale containing the flask, to restore the equilibrium; subtract this weight from that of the earth, and the remainder is a weight exactly proportioned to the weight of mere alkali of that particular species, which is contained in one ounce of the substance examined; all beside is superfluous matter.

"A table of the quantity of mere alkali in one hundred pounds averd. of the following substances, by the Aluminous Test.

100lb.	Pounds of mineral alkali.
Crystallized soda	— — 20
Sweet barilha	— — 24
Mealy's Cunnamara kelp	3,437
Ditto, desulphurated by fixed air	— — 4,457
Stangford kelp	— — 1,25
	Pounds of vegetable alkali.
Dantzic pearl-ash	— — 63,33
Clarke's refined ash	— — 26,376
Cashup	— — 19,376
Common raw Irish weed ash	1,666
Ditto slightly calcined	— 4,666

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY FROM THE CITY OF SURAT TO THE ISLE OF SALCET, AND BACK TO SURAT.

BY M. PAGES.

[*Concluded from Page 279.*]

AFTER a considerable stay in this island, the month of January, 1770, being almost expired. I heard that a vessel of the French company, called the Indian, had anchored at Surat. I was willing to avail myself of this opportunity to write home, and accordingly went to Danou, whence the passage of my letters to Surat was easy. I arrived there after a five days journey. In repassing through Bassain, I could not help admiring, once more, the noble simplicity of the inhabitants of that country, who I now remarked to be subject to some gradation, arising from difference of religion. The Portuguese are idle and vain, as I have already hinted; the Mahometans are proud, and think themselves above the rest; the Parses, or Gwebres, are industrious, but too selfish; the Gentoos, especially the Bramins, are simple, and of a regular and amiable life. Though they are exclusively admitted to employments,

they are extremely affable. The houses of government and of justice are open to every body, and those who administer both, are as accessible to the lowest peasant, as to any other man. The Soubahdar does all himself. I have seen him sometimes only with a simple cloth about his waist, writing upon his knees, with his legs across on a carpet, giving audience to a multitude of people with the greatest condescension. I could hardly reconcile this simplicity with the power of the sovereign. The great population, the forts, strong places, number of troops, and the culture of the soil, were marks as evident of the great opulence of a polished state, as the meekness of those people was surprising. This good nature is carried to such a degree among them, that when I arrived at Salcet, the havaladar of Malart, after having given me a kind reception, asked him who presented me, who was willing to give security

nity for my conduct? this is done on account of the generally turbulent spirit of the Europeans. I answered him, that our customs did not demand any farther security, but, that of our fortunes and persons, if we violate the laws. He gave me to understand, that the ferocity of certain Europeans, incompatible with their natural mildness, had forced him to remove them who committed any misdemeanor, without touching their property which might have occasioned too much trouble. It has happened, indeed, that determined Europeans have made head against whole bodies of guards and made themselves masters of the villages, nobody venturing to oppose their fury; so true it is that the prepossession which the Europeans have of their own courage, inspires them upon some occasions with a stronger degree of it. But the contrary happens in some places, and the Europeans, who are superior in India to the Moors, are I know not by what unaccountable fatality or prejudice, inferior to them in Turkey.

I examined into the cause of this striking mildness of the natives, and I am apt to believe it is owing to their abstinence from blood and flesh, which those people observe with great punctuality. I thought that the use which other nations make of these foods might add fuel to the violence of their passions, and I could only attribute to this, the difference between the mildness of a Gentoo's features, and the roughness of those of a Mussulman or a Christian, of which, we are little aware, for want of comparative objects, but which is here obvious at first sight, even among two natives of the same country. I conceived likewise, that their way of living might also influence that disposition: in fact, the Bramins live little in towns, but only in their environs, and their houses are in the middle of vast gardens; which

is the reason why that whole coast, from Trapor, is one continuation of gardens. It was only by this knowledge that I recovered from my astonishment, when, after seeing so populous a coast, I found in Ballein, a large and well-fortified city, nothing but warlike people, who even do not receive their families among them. This half-solitude of the Bramins and Gentoo is far, however, from depriving them of the sweets of society, which they may enjoy or drop at pleasure; but it rather screens them from its troubles, which are but too many with people who inhabit cities. The living in a country always green, the continual presence of their inheritance and flocks, the exemption from the constraints laid upon the blessings of domestic happiness in cities, so many reasons calculated to familiarise men to their primordial natural state, might also be another cause of the excellent character of those honest people. They are also excited to it by their laws, which I have been told are wise. I know but a few of them; for instance, he who refuses spontaneously to pay his tribute to the sovereign, is punished by a double impost, and never with corporeal punishment, which is only the lot of such as infringe the law of nations. Murder is punished with death; theft with the loss of the hand, and perpetual slavery; and an illegitimate seduction is punished in both sexes by the loss of an eye and a similar slavery: but it seldom happens that justice is forced to fly to these extremities. Those laws appeared to me to be extremely rational. The civil and moral laws of the Indians in general seem tending to draw man back to a state of nature, and to force him to maintain himself in that state, by defending him against the fermentation of passion. Divine laws have no other object, and the human laws ought to have no other view, or they will fail in their object. I thought also, that

by the separation of the casts, society improved in a more uniform, and consequently more perfect manner.

The important reflections which I had occasion to make in the isle of Samar, were still more confirmed by the manner both of living and thinking of the Bramins, which I imitated in all matters, except religion. I inhabited gardens, and led an uniform temperate life. Rice, fruits, and herbage, which I gathered and prepared myself, made up my whole nourishment, and I had now been long accustomed to it. I endeavoured to temper the extreme heat of the blood, which I had contracted in my voyage, by taking the first water of the rice, boiled after the Indian manner: this water thickened to a certain point, is as sweet as the best milk. Two pieces of cotton formed my daily cloathing: I wore one round the waist, the other about my shoulders. I let my beard grow, after the fashion of the great, and often walked like them bare-headed and bare-footed. My dress of ceremony was a long white robe, in the Mah-ratta style, folding at the waist, with a turban and shoes in the Moorish custom. I spent my time in reading, walking, or working in the garden: some goats and fowls I had bought, contributed not a little to my amusement, and sometimes I went to the village to see my friends there. Lastly, I passed the night, after the custom of the country, on a mat, whose coolness seemed to invite sleep.

For a long time I continued this way of life; but my manner of living, congenial to the custom of the Bramins, was so different from that of the Europeans there, that it gained me the reputation of a penitent. The Christians, and even the Gentoos, regarded me with veneration. I was called to all the feasts, my friendship was courted, and they brought me choice fruits; in short, my way of living was

looked upon as that of a sinner, who sought to expiate his errors by austerities; but I was not virtuous enough to merit such encomiums; I felt all their weight, as they were not deserved: indeed they hurt me.

Some time after I was attacked with an indisposition which is common in that climate, and tormented me much; it is called Sarnas, and manifests itself by large pustules which arise on the body and hands. I had plenty on the fingers, which ended in the loss of four nails. I took some remedies, but being much afflicted for twenty days, I was obliged to set off for Surat, where I hoped to meet with more assistance towards my cure. The change of air, the fatigue of the road, and a sea bathing cleared me of best part of those pustules, and made me somewhat better.

During the five months I had lived in that country, I wandered every where without danger; I was favourably received every where, and every body treated me with civility. I thought I was indebted for this advantage to my dress, similar to that of the inhabitants, and to my complexion, which considerable fatigues in hot countries had assimilated to their own. To communicate with them I spoke Portuguese, which though common, is yet far from being general, and in this case I was often taken for an Hindoo, yet I met every where with the same hospitality and confidence. I never heard of a theft, and I was frequently three or four days out of my house, though the door, like many others in the country, was not fastened, without my discovering that any person had entered it. I had remarked the same security in all other places, where a nearer equality of rank and riches had put people more on a level. This equality does not give room to that multitude of vices, which augment in proportion to the inequality of rank and fortunes.

I arrived at Pardy the day of the
Intus,

Intrus, or the carnival of the Gentoos, who then run about the streets with their cloaths and faces daubed with divers colours. Their diversion consists in dancing to the sound of any thing that will make a noise, and in daubing the passengers with the same colours as they are themselves. I slept the next day at Nanfary, in a great garden, where a rich Parsee keeps a fine parterre, and a large pavilion, fit to afford hospitality to strangers. I arrived the day following, the 19th of March, at Surat, and went to see the chief of our factory, who offered me a lodging at his house; and I was obliged to stay one month there, waiting for the sailing of a Moorish vessel, which a rich merchant of that city had armed for Bassora. Here I had the opportunity fully to acquaint myself with that great city, which has the most considerable port in the Indies. Every thing marks its consequence, the wealth or the easy situation of the inhabitants; the number of carriages, an extensive trade, the cheapness and abundance of all articles of life; the fine houses, though in the Moorish stile, the vast extent of the city; all, I say, announce its immensity. The commerce of the Europeans, formerly limited to factories in this city, made me think it might have been more conducive to their interest if the coasts of India had been planted with considerable towns, like Surat, in places convenient for trade. The power of the Indian sovereign, master of these cities, where the companies would not have failed to establish their trade, would have checked the spirit of conquest, which ruins it, either by the usual destruction of war, or by the abatement of industry among the Indians. The China trade, which with a little exception is equally favourable to all nations resorting to India, and which has ever flourished, shews the force of this reasoning.

This city is situated in a fertile

plain, where there is but little wood, on the left shore of the river, which rises higher than the opposite shore; the streets, though badly laid out, and ill paved, are yet wide enough, but they are obstructed by crowds of busy people; the houses have little appearance without, but are capacious, solidly built, of a good taste, and commodious for the climate: the market places are in great number, and abound with provisions; the affluence of the inhabitants is shewn by the number of their servants and seapoys, (every private man being allowed to have armed people in his pay) and by the number of their palanquins and coaches.

The cabrioles, in the Moorish fashion, are not less numerous than in our capitals: they are equally commodious and swift, though they are drawn by oxen, who are trained to the gallop. The bamboos, which form the beam and the shafts of this kind of carriage, make up, by their elasticity, for the want of springs.

The gardens are well laid out, and in great numbers. The port is much frequented, and the construction of their ships is the firmest I ever saw. The commerce is very considerable, though it has suffered much by the restraints which the English and the nabob have laid on it. In a word, this city is the mart for the immense productions of that rich part of India, and for this reason the warehouses are grand and well stored. Beside Europeans, Moorish, Persian and Gento merchants, are there in great number. We may judge of the riches of the nation, by those of the proprietor of the vessel on which I was to embark. Though his trade was reduced to one half, he was still the master of ten large vessels equipped for defence, which he chartered to the English. He had slaves for factors, and supercargoes of his different adventures, captains and subordinate officers, in the vessels

sels which loaded upon his accompt. He hoisted his own flag, having also a factory at Bassora with his own flag, and an isle of some note in the Euphrates, with the full sovereignty. The rest of his trade reached all over India, from China as far as Bassora. His household was composed at least of one hundred chief slaves, who had others under their orders. When he went out in ceremony, he was mounted on an elephant, surrounded by his relations, who were either on horseback or in palaquins, and attended by numerous dependants on foot. Two hundred seapoys preceded him, and a clamorous music concluded his march, which resembled more that of a prince than a subject. I happened to be there at the day of Courban-Beyram (or celebration of the sacrifice of Abraham). The pomp of the grandees of that city, who attended the nabob to the mosque, the number of soldiers preceding him, their music, the richness of their carriages, the elegance of their garments, and the immense

croud of people, contributed to render this feast more brilliant than could easily be imagined. The nabob was escorted by five or six thousand seapoys, and by twelve pieces of cannon, all twelve pounders. In this kind of march were found also English counsellors, with the troops of their country, between the nabob and the musti.

I saw no where so many armed people as in this city, and it would be difficult to ascertain its true master, whether the English, the Mah-rattas, or the nabob. The English possess the fort and some gates, the nabob commands the town and the people; and the Mahrattas keep two gates, and an army which comes every year to levy the tribute: hence confusion frequently arises in this strife for authority. But I must take leave of this town, whose magnificence, though of another description than that of Europe, is of a noble and majestic kind. The Moorish vessel on which I was to depart being ready for sailing, I went on board.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE RISE, PROGRESS, AND PRESENT STATE OF THE ENGLISH EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(Continued from Page 266.)

THE steady friendship which had long existed between the English and Mahomed Ali, nabob of Arcot, had been so advantageous to the latter, that he now thought of shewing his gratitude. He offered to pay the Company twenty-eight lacks of rupees, charged on the revenues of the Carnatic, annually, until his debts should be extinguished; and three lacks of rupees annually, for expences of the Company's garrison at Trichinopoly. In return for which, the Company were to aid him in the collection of the revenue: these terms were acceded to.

Yet notwithstanding this agreement fixed the sum he was to pay, the council of Madras applied to

him for fifty lacks of rupees; to raise which, the prince was obliged to borrow money at high interest. Soon after Pondicherry was taken, the nabob applied for aid to bring some of his refractory tributaries to subjection: this the council evaded, on the score of incapacity. The nabob still asserted his claims on Tanjore; and governor Piggot, by letter, recommended a treaty, and sent a Mr. Du Pré, with a commission to examine the respective claims of the nabob and rajah, and on the 20th of September, 1762, a treaty was concluded, by which the nabob agreed to accept twenty-two lacks as arrears of tribute, and four lacks annually; which treaty, as to the payment of the money, was guaranteed

panted by the Company. How far the Company's servants are to be blamed for their conduct in this affair is uncertain; but four lacks of rupees were certainly paid by Pretaupa Sing as a present to them.

Meantime in Bengal, Meer Jaffer, as soon as seated on the throne, found his pecuniary resources not equal to his engagements. An accumulation of debts bore hard upon him, dissatisfaction and disgust in his army prevailed, which in the end caused his ruin. Clive, however, soon arriving with the powers of Governor, determined to drive the French from the northern Circars. Col. Ford was appointed to see this executed, and succeeded beyond expectation; by this means depriving our rivals of a very extensive territory, and annexing it to the British dominions.

But in 1759 an event happened, which might have been attended with the most serious consequences to the English interest in Bengal. A Dutch Squadron, with many troops on board, appeared unexpectedly in the Ganges. The Governor suspecting an hostile intention, resolved to oppose them; and an application was made to the nabob that he should order them to leave the river. The ships arrived within a mile of Calcutta, and landing their men, began their march towards Chinsura, their factory. Col. Ford, agreeable to the orders he had received, attacked and totally defeated them. The ships were also engaged by three English East-Indian ships, and all captured. However, a treaty was entered into, by which the Dutch engaged to defray the expences of the war, not to introduce forces into the nabob's country without his consent, or to keep above 125 men at any of their settlements. On these conditions the English returned all the captures.

This affair was generally supposed to be transacted by secret connivance with the nabob; and in re-

venge, the English determined, as they had set him up, to pull him down. Disguising their enmity, he was by their means suddenly deposed, and his son-in-law, Collim Ally Caun, raised to the musnud in his room. Thus we see the English Company, who were a short time before scarcely able to maintain a foot of land, were now masters of some of the finest provinces of the Mogul empire, and able even to give laws to its princes.

Thus favourably did the affairs of the English appear, when the peace of 1763 secured to them the advantage they had acquired in Hindostan. By this treaty, their friend Mahomed Ali was acknowledged lawful nabob of Arcot, both by the French and English, and his dominions guaranteed to him. This guarantee to effectually counteracted the base intentions of the Madras government, that they had the art to conceal the contents of it from him; and Mr. Piggot, who was about to leave his presidency, and return to Europe, determined to avail himself of this ignorance: he therefore desired the nabob to cede a part of the Carnatic round Madras, as a security for the sum due to the Company. Hurt at such a demand, the nabob demurred, but found himself obliged to give way, and granted an extent of country, the revenue of which amounted to fourteen lacks of rupees, or 175,000*l.* sterling.

In Golconda, Sallabut Jung, whom the French had raised to be Subah of the Decan, being deprived of his support by the exclusion of that nation by the treaty of Paris, now fell a victim to the intrigues of his brother Nizam Ali, who, by his murder, prevented any revolution in his favour.

So essential were the services of the Company's servants now become to the Indian princes, that when Mr. Piggot resigned his government of Madras, the nabob appointed him his agent in England, with a pension

pension of 5000*l.* sterling per annum.

The year 1763 closed with the death of Pretaupa Sing, rajah of Tanjore, who was succeeded by his son Tulaji, a young man more profligate than his father: he began his government by demanding the reparation of a mound in the nabob's territories as a right, which the latter could only be requested to do as a favour. The nabob having occasion for his assistance to chastise Usoph Chan, the refractory governor of Madura, passed over this insult. Tulaji having first dispatched such relations of his own as he had reason to fear, entered into a correspondence with the refractory governor, and even sent a body of French troops in his pay to his assistance. Usoph Chan being delivered up, and Madura taken, (1764) in all probability Tulaji would have been chastised; but the next year Nizam Ali entered the Carnatic with a large army, and ravaged the country with fire and sword. Colonel Campbell, with the joint forces of the nabob and the Company, advanced and was preparing to attack him, when he thought proper to retreat with the utmost precipitation.

Colonel Clive, who had acted so conspicuous a part, having embarked for Europe, was now returned back to Bengal as governor of the new acquisitions, and during these transactions arrived at Madras. The conduct of the nizam induced him to procure further advantages for the Company, which will be detailed, after we have taken a view of the affairs which called him back to India.

The new nabob of Bengal, Cossim Ally Cawn, felt the necessity of a degrading submission to his political creators; but experience and pride must have taught him, that his situation was equally precarious and mortifying. The English officers took a pleasure to lessen his dignity, and insult his weakness. The au-

thority assumed by the servants of a trading company over a man, who esteemed himself a sovereign, could not long be borne, especially when injustice was added to insult. The prince's conduct was, however, prudent and praiseworthy. He dissembled his resentment, paid the Company's debts, and retrenched his expences; at the same time he encreased and disciplined his troops, and improved his revenues.

The English India Company had been exempted from many duties by the Moguls, as an encouragement to their commerce; this exemption they prostituted to a shameful degree. In a letter, dated March 26, 1762, from the late nabob, Meer Cossim, to Mr. Vansittart, then in the chair, he complains that every Englishman, with a Company's *dustuck* (or permit) in his hand, regarded himself as equal to the Company. To counteract this preference, Cossim determined to declare trade free throughout his dominions. His right to do this was denied by the presidency. It therefore became necessary for him to act with caution. He removed from Moorshadabad to Monghir, a greater distance from Calcutta, enlisted foreign soldiers, introduced firelocks instead of matchlocks, among his troops, and procured a train of artillery. The council of Calcutta informed of those actions, and knowing his enterprising character and sound judgment, were alarmed. The governor, Mr. Vansittart, advised pacific measures, but was over-ruled in council; and we have the authority both of him and Mr. Hastings, who then resided at his court, to say, that the nabob was driven to extremities by the conduct of the Company's servants. Ellis, the chief at Patna, treated him both with insolence and contempt; and having, from his post, the command of some troops, seized and plundered Patna, but was in four hours driven out again, and the troops nearly destroyed.

stroyed. The same night, Mr. Amyat, who succeeded Mr. Hastings at the nabob's court, returning to Calcutta with other Englishmen, were assassinated by the Mogul's people.

Although the aggressors, the council resolved on war; Major Adams took the field, and after two well-fought actions, gained possession of Moorshedabad. A third action, on the plains of Garceah, was fought with great obstinacy, and the Indians exhibited better discipline than they had ever before done; but they were at last obliged to give way, and Monghir soon after surrendered to the victors.

Patna was strongly reinforced, and Cossim harrassed the British troops with his cavalry. He about this time tarnished his former good conduct, by a massacre of the English prisoners. This cruel act roused the spirits of their countrymen. Patna, after a siege of eight days, was taken. This obliged Cossim to withdraw out of his territories, and take refuge with Sujah Dowlah, subah of Oude, an adjoining province. Thus was Bengal subdued by the English arms.

Cossim, at the court of Sujah, met the Mogul, induced him to espouse his cause, and an army soon advanced into Bengal. Major Carnac, who succeeded Major Adams, met it near Patna, and although far inferior, gave it a total defeat. This produced an offer from Sujah Dowlah to arrest Cossim; but the English demanded that Cossim, Somers, who had executed the massacre, and the English deserters, should not only be arrested, but be delivered up to them.

Major Munro, with the English army, invaded Gazypour, Sujah's territory, who hastened to protect them, and the two armies fought, October 24, 1764, at Buxar, on the river Caramnassar. The victory

was compleat on the side of the English. Next day a letter was received from the Mogul by the commander, congratulating him on his victory, declaring he had been a state prisoner in Sujah Dowlah's camp, and desiring to put himself under the protection of the English. This was joyfully accepted, and the army proceeded to Benares, where overtures of peace were received from Sujah Dowlah, but rejected on any other terms than the surrender of Cossim Ally.

Munro quitting the command, Sir Robert Fletcher succeeded, and drove the subah from his posts; took his forts, and in a month overrun his whole dominions. Meer Jasseer, whom the English had restored, died Jan. 14, 1765, desiring, on his death-bed, that his son, Nazim ul Dowlah, might succeed, under the guardianship of his prime minister, rajah Nundcomar.

The India Company at home had received repeated information of the bad conduct of their servants in Bengal. To remedy which, a court of proprietors applied to Col. now Lord Clive, to proceed to that place as president of the council, and commander of the forces. A select committee was nominated to join with him in the reformation of the abuses complained of. This select committee was to controul the old council. His Lordship, after touching at Madras, arrived in Bengal early in 1765. Sujah Dowlah had procured assistance from the Mahratta states, and once more tried his fortune in the field; but General Carnac routed him with great slaughter. Driven thus to extremity, he threw himself on the mercy of the English, and surrendered to them, after having generously permitted Cossim Ally, who had been under his protection, to escape.

[To be continued.]

REMARKS ON THE DIFFERENT SUCCESS, WITH RESPECT TO
HEALTH. OF SOME ATTEMPTS TO PASS THE WINTER IN
HIGH NORTHERN LATITUDES.

BY JOHN AIKIN, M.D.

FROM THE MEMOIRS OF THE LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
AT MANCHESTER.

[Concluded from Page 263.]

WHEN we compare the histories before recited, it is impossible not to be immediately struck with these leading circumstances, that those in whom the scurvy raged, fed upon *salt provisions*, and drank *spirituous liquors*; whereas those who escaped it, fed upon *fresh animal food*, or at least preserved *without salt*, and drank *water*.

It is well enough known among sea-faring people, that fresh animal food is serviceable to scorbutic persons; but whether the constant use of it alone would prevent the scurvy, they have no means of experiencing. As little can we learn from their experience, whether any other mode of preserving animal flesh than that of salting, will keep it in such a state as to be salubrious food. But the narrative of the eight Englishmen seems to determine both these important points; for their provision was all of the animal kind, and the greatest part of it was flesh, killed several months before, and kept from decaying, either by the coldness of the climate alone, or by the cooking it had undergone. It is evident, too, that the sailors of Kamtschacka, who subsist during so long a voyage on animal food unsalted, must either preserve it by smoking, freezing, or other similar processes, or must use it in a putrid state. To this last, indeed, from the accounts we have of the usual diet of these people, they seem not at all averse; though we may find it difficult to conceive, how the body can be kept in health by food absolutely putrefied. The Laplanders, also, who subsist so entirely on animal food without salt, must have other methods of preserving it for a considerable time; and,

indeed it seems to be the constant practice in Russia, and other northern regions, for the inhabitants to freeze their meat in order to lay it up for their winter's stock.

These facts lead to the consideration of the question, whether salted meat be prejudicial, on account of the quantity of salt it contains; or, merely, because the salt fails to preserve the juices of the flesh in such a state, as to afford proper nutriment? The latter, I believe, is the more prevalent opinion; yet I confess, I cannot but think, that sea-salt itself, when taken in large quantities, must prove unfriendly to the body. The leptic quality of small proportions of salt mixed with animal matters (and small proportions only can be received into the juices of a living animal) has been proved by the well-known experiments of Sir John Pringle. But besides this, it may prove hurtful, by the acrimonious and corrosive property with which it may impregnate the fluids. It is universally allowed, that much salt, and salted meats, are very prejudicial in the disorders vulgarly called scorbutic amongst us; which, though in many respects different from the genuine sea-scurvy, yet resemble this disease in many leading symptoms, as lassitude, livid blotches, spongy gums, and disposition to hæmorrhage. And some of the symptoms of the sea-scurvy seem to indicate a *saline*, and not a simply *putrid* acrimony; such as that of the disjoining of bones formerly broken, in which case, the osseous matter of the callus is probably redissolved, by the saline principle contained in the animal fluids. On the other hand, it seems to be a fact, that several of the northern

northern nations, whose diet is extremely putrid, (as before hinted with respect to the people of Kamtschatka) are able to preserve themselves from the scurvy: therefore, putrid aliments alone will not necessarily induce it.

On the whole, on an attentive consideration of the facts which have been recited, some of which are upon a pretty extensive scale, I cannot but adopt the opinion, that the use of sea-salt is a very principal cause of the scurvy; and that a total abstinence from it, is one of the most important means for preventing this disease.

A considerable article of the diet of the eight Englishmen, though necessity alone could have brought them to use it, was probably of considerable service in preventing the disorders to which their situation rendered them liable. This was, the *whale's fritters*, which, though deprived of great part of their oil, must still contain no small share of it. All voyagers agree, that the Samoides, Elquimaux, Greenlanders, and other inhabitants of the polar regions, make great use of the fat and oil of fish and marine animals in their diet, and indeed can scarcely subsist without them. In what precise manner these substances act, is not, perhaps, easily explained; but as the use of them would, doubtless, cause an accumulation of similar parts in the body, and as we find all animals destined to endure the severe cold of the arctic climates, are copiously furnished with fat, we may conclude, that it possesses some peculiar efficacy in defending from the impressions of cold.

With respect to the *warm reindeer's blood*, which the Russian sailors seem to have thought so salutary, and the use of which is confirmed in one of the quotations; if it has any particular effect in preventing the scurvy, beyond that of the juices extracted from recent animal flesh by cookery or digestion, it must probably reside in some unassimilated particles, derived from the vegetable food of the

animal, and still retaining considerably of a vegetable nature. It is well known that the chyle does not immediately lose its peculiar properties, and mix undistinguishably with the blood; and that the milk, that secretion the most speedily and abundantly separated from the blood, possesses many properties in common with vegetable substances. As to their other preservative, the *swallowing of raw frozen meat*, I am at a loss to account for any salutary effects it may have, except as an aliment rendered easy of digestion, by the power of frost in making substances tender.

To proceed to the next important article, that of *drink*. It appears, that in all the unsuccessful instances, vinous and spirituous liquors were used, and probably in considerable quantities. Thus, in one of the Dutch journals, notice is taken, that an allowance of brandy began to be served to each man as soon as the middle of September. Writers on the scurvy seem almost unanimously to consider a portion of these liquors, as an useful addition to the diet of persons exposed to the causes of this disease; and due deference ought certainly to be paid to their knowledge and experience; but, convinced as I am, that art never made so fatal a present to mankind as the invention of distilling spirituous liquors, and that they are seldom or never a necessary, but almost always a pernicious article in the diet of men in health, I cannot but look with peculiar satisfaction on the confirmation this opinion receives by the events in these narratives.

Indeed, from reasoning alone, we might naturally be led to the same conclusion. A great degree of cold renders the fibres rigid; and, by repelling the blood and nervous principle from the surface of the body, increases the vital energy of the internal organs. Hence, the heart contracts more forcibly, and the stomach has its warmth and muscular action augmented. In these

these circumstances, stimulants and astringents seem by no means indicated; but rather substances of an opposite nature. We have acquired, by association, the idea of opposing *actual* cold by matters *potentially* or *metaphorically* hot; but this is in great measure a fallacious notion. On the contrary, it is found that the effects of excessive heat are best resisted by warm and acrid substances, such as the spicy and aromatic vegetables which the hot climates most abundantly produce, and which are so much used in the diet of the inhabitants. And if it be admitted as a general law of nature, that every country yields the products best adapted to the health and sustenance of its inhabitants, we should conclude, that aromatic vegetables, and fermented liquors, are peculiarly appropriated to the warmer climates; while bland, oily animal matters, are rather designed for the use of the frigid regions. Spirits, as antiseptics, may, indeed, seem to be indicated, where there is a necessity of living upon corrupted putrescent flesh; but they cannot act in this way without, at the same time, rendering the food harder and more indigestible, and, consequently, lessening the quantity of nutriment to be derived from it. The temporary glow and elevation caused by spirituous liquors are, I imagine, very fallacious tokens of their good effects; as they are always succeeded by a greater reverse, and tend rather to consume and exhaust, than to feed and invigorate, the genuine principle of vital energy. Another extremely pernicious effect of these liquors, is, the indolence and stupidity they occasion, rendering men inattentive to their own preservation, and unwilling to use those exertions, which are so peculiarly necessary in situations like those described in the foregoing narratives. And this leads me to the consideration of a third important head, that of *exercise*.

The utility of regular and vi-

gorous exercise to men exposed to the causes inducing scurvy, is abundantly confirmed by experience. Captain Cook seems to attribute his remarkable success in preserving the health of his crew, more to great attention to this point than to any other circumstance. This opinion is greatly corroborated by the relations before us. Captain Monck's crew, wintering with their ships in safety before them, and well furnished with all kinds of sea-stores, could have little occasion for labour. The two companies of Dutchmen seem to have done little during their melancholy abode, but drink brandy, and smoke tobacco over their fires. On the other hand, Captain James's men were very sufficiently employed in the laborious task of building their pinnace, which, notwithstanding their weak and sickly state, they had nearly completed, before they found the work unnecessary. The three Russians on East Spitzbergen who survived, are expressly said to have used much exercise by way of preservative; as also, according to Counsellor Müller, do those who winter on Nova Zembla. A difficulty, however, here occurs; which is, that we know it to be the custom of the inhabitants of the very northern regions, to spend their long winter night almost entirely under ground; seeming, in that respect, to imitate the animals of the country, which lie torpid in their holes and dens during the winter. From the journal of the eight Englishmen, too, I should judge, that they were inactive during the greatest part of the time that the sun was invisible. But it is to be remarked, that in these instances, what I consider as the most powerful cause of the scurvy, the use of salted provisions did not exist; and therefore less powerful preservatives would be necessary. Further, the English crew had a very scanty allowance of provision of any-kind; which would, doubtless, take off from the necessity of

of much exercise. Thus, the animals which sleep out the winter, take in no nutriment whatsoever, and therefore are not injured by absolute rest.

Exercise is probably serviceable, both by promoting the discharge of effete and corrupted particles by excretion, and by augmenting the animal heat. As far as cold in itself can be supposed a cause of disease, its effects will be most directly opposed, by increasing the internal or external heat. And this leads to the consideration of the further means for guarding against and tempering the intense severity of the wintry air in these climates.

It appears from the journals of the unfortunate sufferers in these attempts, that they endured great miseries from the cold; their fuel soon proving insufficient for their consumption, and their daily increasing weakness preventing them from searching for more, or keeping their fires properly supplied. On the other hand, the English and Russians had not only made their huts very substantial, but had secured plentiful supplies of fuel. And the nations who constantly inhabit the arctic regions, are represented as living in an actually warm atmosphere in their subterraneous dwellings, and guarded by impene-

trable coverings when they venture abroad. The animals, too, which retire during the winter, are always found in close caverns, or deep burrows, rolled up, and frequently heaped together in numbers, so as to preserve a considerable degree of warmth. Of the several methods of procuring heat, there can be little doubt, that warm clothing, and the mutual contact of animal bodies, must be the most friendly, as being most equable, and not inviting such an influx of cold air, as is caused by the burning of an artificial fire. And the advantage of subterraneous lodgings is proved by the well-known fact, of the unchanging temperature of the air at certain depths beneath the surface.

These are the most material observations that have occurred to me, on reflecting upon the remarkable histories and facts above related. I would flatter myself that they might assist in the framing of such rules and precautions, as would render the success of any future attempts of the like kind, less precarious. I shall be happy, if they prove acceptable to the Society, to whom I have the honour of addressing them; and still more, if they in any degree conduce to the welfare of mankind.

SKETCH OF A PLAN FOR THE FORMATION OF A MILITARY COLONY.

BY THE LATE GENERAL LEE.

I Will suppose the number to consist of ten thousand men, with their full proportion of officers of different ranks, and children. There shall be no distinction made in the distribution of lands, betwixt the general officers and colonels; but as it appears that there should, for the sake of order, be some difference of property in the different classes of men, I would propose the following plan of distribution.—When the capital is

once fixed, immediately round it by lot—Every colonel to have two thousand five hundred acres; every lieutenant colonel two thousand; major, fifteen hundred; captain, one thousand; lieutenants and ensigns, seven hundred each; each serjeant, three hundred; every rank and file, two hundred. Another circle drawn round it, containing the same number of acres, shall be in common, for the use of the whole community; where cattle shall have

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the liberty of ranging beyond this circle. Another shall be drawn, of an equal number of acres, with the same proportion of acres for every member of the community. So that every colonel will, in fact, be master of five thousand acres, every lieutenant-colonel of four, every major of three, every captain of two thousand, and every rank and file of four hundred; one half within the capital precinct, and the other half in what I call the pomœrium of the State: the intermediate shall be allotted to the rearing of horses for the public service, and cattle, to form magazines for war.

The lots in the pomœrium are intended for the children of the State, when they are of an age to settle and marry. As the colony is military, (as every colony ought to be, if they intend to be free) a constant exercised militia shall be kept up, but by annual rotation: for which purpose, the fifth part of the men fit to bear arms, from seventeen to forty-five, shall be embodied for two months of the year, their manœuvres as simple as can be devised: but no substitutes are to be allowed, on any pretence, but absolute infirmity; and even those who are not embodied, shall, in their certain districts, be obliged to assemble every week, practise simple evolutions, such as marching in front, retreating and rallying by their colours, and all firing at marks.

A standing small body of horse, and of artillery, shall be constantly kept up at the public expence, as these species of troops are not to be formed in an instant. An Agrarian law shall be passed, and rigidly observed, restraining absolutely every member of the community from possessing more than five thousand acres of land, not only within the precincts of the community, but any where else. No member of the community, unless he comes into the world deformed, or too weak to undergo the manly labours, shall be

suffered to exercise sedentary trades, such as taylor, barbers, shoemakers, weavers, &c. &c. These effeminate and vile occupations shall be allotted to women, to the weak, deformed, and to slaves. Agriculture, hunting, and war, to be the only professions of the men; to which may be added, the trade of smiths, carpenters, and those which do not emasculate.

But as there is reason to apprehend, that a nation merely of warriors, hunters, and agriculturists, may become extremely ferocious in their manners, some method should be devised, of softening, or counteracting this consequential ferocity. I know of none equally efficacious with a general cultivation and study of music and poetry; on which principle, I would propose, that music and poetry should be the great regimen of the two most important articles of government, religion and war; all other good qualities might follow of course: for, without religion, no warlike community can exist; and with religion, if it is pure and unsophisticated, all immoralities are incompatible.—Music and poetry, therefore, which ought to be inseparably blended, are the grand pivots of a real, brave, active, warlike, and virtuous society. This doctrine I am conscious may shock quakers, puritans, and rigid sectarists. At the first, and from the bottom of my heart, I detest and despise them. I speak to men and soldiers, who wish and are able to assert and defend the rights of humanity; and, let me add, to vindicate the character of God Almighty, and real christianity, which have been so long dishonoured by sectarists of every kind and complexion; catholics, church of England men, presbyterians, and methodists. I could wish, therefore, that the community of soldiers (who are to be all Christians) should establish one common form of worship, with which every member must acquiesce, at least in attendance

ance on divine worship, and the observation of the prescribed ceremonies; but this is too contrived as not to shock any man who has been bred up in any of the different sects. For which reason, let all expositions of the scripture, and all dogmas, be for ever banished. Let it be sufficient that he acknowledges the existence, providence, and goodness, of God Almighty; that he reverences Jesus Christ: but let the question never be asked, whether he considers Jesus Christ as only a divine person, commissioned by God for divine purposes, as the son of God, or as God himself. These sophistical subtilties only lead to a doubt of the whole: let it be sufficient therefore that he believes in God, in his providence, and in the mediation of Jesus Christ, whether a real God, or only a divinely inspired mortal; for which reason, to prevent the impertinence and ill consequences of dogmatizing, no professional priests of any sort whatever shall be admitted in the community. But still I am of opinion, that a sacred order, or hierarchy, should be established, and in the following manner: that this hierarchy are not to be expositors of the divine law, which ought to be understood by every member of common capacity, but as the servitors, or administrators of the solemn ceremonies to be observed in the worship of the Supreme Being, of his Son, or missionary.

The grand hierophant, pontifex maximus, or supreme servitor of the ceremonies of divine worship, is to be chosen out of the community, and to be not under the age of fifty; the principal qualification requisite in him, to be sanctity of manners, a reverend aspect, but, above all, a distinct and melodious voice. A body, or rather chorus of under priests, is to be selected likewise, for their integrity of manners, and skill in music; for as all dogmas, and of course all expositions, are banished, superior learning, or what is im-

properly understood to be learning amongst the theologians of the modern world, will be so far from a qualification, that it will rather be a disqualification, particularly as the ceremonies are to consist in poetical hymns of praise and thanksgiving, set to music; such for instance as Pope's Universal Prayer, part of the Common Prayer, and many pieces selected from the Psalms of David; for these long prayers with which all the churches of the different sects are infested, entering into such minute details with God Almighty, as if he was your factor in a foreign country, have been justly deemed by many wise men, not only tiresome, but impious impertinencies.

Ablutions, such as are practised in the religions of the East, seem to me to be really a divine institution. These Easterns wisely say, that a pure soul cannot inhabit a filthy body; that a purified body is the best symbol of a clean spirit; that it is indecent and wicked to present yourself before your Creator in a dirtier condition than you ought to appear in before an earthly superior. Admitting these figures to be hyperbolical, the institution certainly is extremely wise, as it contributes so essentially to health, and the agreements of society. Baths, or little fountains, at least such as are in use amongst the Turks, to be established near the temples of worship; and every communicant to wash his hands, face, feet, and teeth, before he enters the sacred abode. The temples to be as magnificent as the circumstances of the society will admit. A grand religious concert of thanksgivings to be performed every Sunday; and two other days in the week, we will suppose Tuesdays and Fridays, but shorter, and with less pomp; for there is nothing so impolitic, as to make pomp and ceremony too frequent—they entirely lose their effect. The thanksgivings or hymns, therefore, on these common days, to be extremely short,

short, but sensible and energetic: long prayers, such as the morning service of the church of England, with the addition of a long unmeaning sermon, hummed through the nose perhaps of a crop-sick parson, who can scarcely read his own writing, or the still more insufferable cant of the puritan preachers, must be the bane of all religion; and I verily believe there is scarcely any one person, if they had the honesty to confess it, man, woman, or child, who would not rather suffer considerable inconvenience than go either to a church, or a presbyterian meeting-house. In short, the ceremonies of divine worship must be made solemn, pompous and elevating—but we will quit the subject of religion, and pass to the law.

As an Agrarian law is to be established, and rigidly observed, restraining every member of the community to the possession of five thousand acres; and as the children of both sexes are to inherit an equal portion (for this is to be a fundamental maxim), the most simple code may be extracted, for civil cases, from the common laws of England, or from those of Denmark, which appear to be excellent. A professional lawyer therefore will be totally unnecessary; indeed, I should as soon think of inoculating my community for the plague, as admitting one of these gentlemen to reside among us: all requisite knowledge of the law will be a common accomplishment of every gentleman. The Romans, in the ages of their simplicity, virtue and glory, had certainly none; the same men were their consuls, pontifices, generals, and juriconsuls. With respect to criminal matters, I would adopt Beccaria's scheme; its excellencies have been demonstrated in the Tuscan dominions. When the present Grand Duke acceded to the ducal throne, he found Tuscany the most abandoned people of all Italy, filled with robbers and assassins. Every where, for a series of years previous

to the government of this excellent prince, were seen gallows, wheels and tortures of every kind; and the robberies and murders were not at all less frequent. He had read and admired the Marquis of Beccaria, and determined to try the effects of his plan. He put a stop to all capital punishments, even for the greatest crimes; and the consequences have convinced the world of its wholesomeness. The galleys, slavery for a certain term of years, or for life, in proportion to the crime, have accomplished what an army of hangmen, with their hooks, wheels and gibbets, could not. In short, Tuscany, from being a theatre of the greatest crimes and villainies of every species, is become the safest and best ordered State of Europe.

It is a known fact, that since the adoption of this plan, there have been but two murders committed: one by a little boy of eleven years old, in a stroke of passion; and the other, not by a native Italian subject, but by an Irish officer. But if we had not this example, and that of the Empress Elizabeth, (who adopted the same plan, which had the same effect) before our eyes, the inculcating an idea in a military people that death is the most terrible of all punishments, is certainly the most absurd of solecisms. Nothing great can be expected from a community which is taught to consider it as such. On the contrary, death ought, as far as human nature will admit, to be made a matter of indifference; or, if possible, (and I think it very possible), of comfort.

I have often laughed at the glaring contradiction in the proceedings, in this article, in the British armies, and others, in which I have seen two or three wretches who had the misfortune to be detected in marauding, or attempting to desert, taken out with awful form, encircled by a multitude who had been guilty of, or had intended to have

committed the same crimes, but happily had not been discovered; the chaplain, in his canonicals, telling them how dreadful a thing it was for their souls to be divorced from their bodies, and to be urged on to the tribunal of their Maker, with those horrid sins on their heads. A few hours afterwards, some desperate expedition ordered to be executed by the very men who had been present at the execution, who had committed, or had intended to commit, the very same horrid crimes: and the officer appointed to command the expedition, as usual, harangues the soldiers; assures them that death is not a serious affair; that, as all men must sooner or later die, it is of little moment when it happens. Thus it may be said, we blow hot and cold with the same breath. I am therefore absolutely and totally against capital punishments, at least in our military community. Let the loss of liberty, and ignominy, be inculcated as the extreme of all punishments: common culprits therefore are, in proportion to the degree of their delinquency, to be condemned to slavery, for a longer or shorter term of years; to public works, such as repairing high-ways, and public buildings, with some ignominious distinction of habit, denoting their condition. As to those who have been guilty of crimes of a very deep dye, such as wanton murder, perjury, and the like, let them be mutilated, their ears cut off, their faces stamped with the marks of infamy, and whipped out of the State.

I pass now to trade.—The persuasion that extensive trade is the source of riches, strength, happiness, and glory, is perhaps one of the greatest mistakes and misfortunes which modern societies labour under. Without doubt certain cities, both of antiquity and the present world, from their peculiar situation and circumstances, owed their existence en-

tirely to their commerce; such as Tyre, Venice, and Holland: but I cannot conceive how a community of soldiers and agricultors, who have lands enough to cultivate, not only for their own subsistence, but in a great measure for others, should have occasion for what is called great and extensive commerce. I think, on the contrary, that it must enfeeble the body, narrow the mind, and in fact corrupt every true republican and manly principle; nay, I think it must destroy all sensibility for real pleasure and happiness. Let any man of taste or sensibility associate only for a few months with commercial men, or reside in a commercial city, he will find their conversation dull, languid, and stupid; their pleasures confined to gross eating and drinking; their only idea of mirth, to the roaring of some vile hoarse singer; and of wit, to the story-teller of the club, or some wretched punster, who lives on catches and crotchets. True music, elevating poetry, liberal history, and all polite literature; a competent acquaintance with these, is necessary for those who have any share of the legislature: I mean those who are immediately entrusted with the executive or judicial powers. It is absolutely requisite to qualify every man of a liberal community for social conversation. But although I object to professional merchants being permitted to reside in our government, it is certain that some degree of commerce or barter must be carried on, or agriculture and hunting stand still, and of course idleness and all its attendant evils ensue.

I would therefore propose, that on the frontiers of the State, at least once in the year, a *great fair* should be established, to which merchants and pedlars of all sorts and nations should be encouraged to resort. This fair to continue three weeks or a month.

ACCOUNT OF THE CITY OF BATAVIA.

BY M. PAGES.

THE road of Batavia is fine, large, and safe, having only two dangers. One is to the eastward, where, in endeavouring to make the usual anchorage of the road, ships are often carried very far to the larboard: the other danger is equally great, and is without the same anchorage, which is about a quarter of a league from land, opposite the mouth of the canal of Batavia. This road, on the land-side, is formed by a vast bay, the two points of which are far advanced; and towards the sea by many islands, part of which the Dutch occupy by their arsenals, magazines, and workshops. Their industry is the most displayed at Hondrust, and in their wind-mills for sawing plank. The city of Batavia is situated about half a league from the sea-shore, at the head of a fine canal, well kept up, and into which vessels of four hundred tons can enter. This city has a very regular castle, a garrison of Europeans, and the inhabitants are very numerous. It is regularly, but indifferently fortified, yet can make a good defence, on account of the great number of canals and alleys of trees which intersect and cover the ground round for a considerable distance, and which, consequently, form a prodigious number of entrenchments.

During a residence of four months in that city and its neighbourhood, and by all I could learn while there, I could not help making remarks on the little permanency of the Dutch establishments, when compared with those of the Philippine Islands. During the long time that the Dutch have been settled in these parts, they have not known how to incorporate themselves with the Indians; on the contrary, they have only alienated their minds from them. They are obliged to exert great policy, employing alternately cunning, force, and kindness, to preserve their com-

merce in security. They are often at war with them, even with those in the neighbourhood of Batavia. If an unfortunate event should prevent the Dutch in Europe from paying their whole attention to these establishments, a very short space of time, in certain circumstances, would reduce them to nothing. I attribute this want of stability to the Indian chiefs, whom they still suffer to subsist, to the difference in the religious principles of the two nations, and to the avidity attendant on commerce; which, by the low and cruel means it makes use of towards foreigners, produces only contempt and hatred.

Although the Dutch establishments offer a vast field for speculation, I shall say but little of what I have seen or heard. The number of foreign ships, both Europeans and Asiatics; the commerce of the Dutch, for which this city is the great mart; their vast possessions; the simple beauty of their city, the canals, walks, and gardens; the regularity, the neatness of their houses; the immense number of Indians, Moors, Chinese, and Portuguese; the number and magnificence of the Hollanders; the quantity of their slaves, the great resources to support such an extensive commerce, and the power of the Dutch arms over so many princes apparently equal with themselves, is sufficiently known.

I amused myself with wandering about the city, the streets of which may pass for so many walks; the houses are almost all alike, the lower part of the walls are faced with tiles differently coloured and glazed; along the wall there runs a kind of terrace, raised about two or three steps above the level of the street, which is separated from that of the neighbouring houses by benches; they are covered with awnings for the convenience of the inhabitants. There is a space, six or seven feet broad,

broad, paved with large squares, for foot-passengers; without this is a road of hard fine gravel, for the passage of carriages; beyond that, a thick row of ever-greens, cut in the shape of a fan, by the side of a canal of running water, about fifteen toises broad. Under the trees is a little terras raised from one to two feet above the level of the street. The canal has walls with steps at different distances, and the same uniformity reigns on the other side of the canal.

The suburbs of the city are not less beautiful, they are divided into three parts distinct from each other, occupied by the gardens of the Hollanders. One part is inhabited by Portuguese, who are Christian heretics, and by Malabar or Bengal Indians, their streets and houses are in the same taste as the Dutch, but upon a smaller scale.

The second part is well peopled, it is inhabited by Chinese, who by their activity both in the shops and the street shew their lively genius. Their houses, except those of the rich, which have an elegant simplicity, are very badly built, being confined with low ceilings and badly divided, on account of their vast population. Their streets are narrow, dirty, and encumbered with goods, the produce of their labour.

The third part is inhabited by Indians, natives of this vast Archipe-

lago, or from various parts of the continent of India; it is more rural, more extensive, but less populous than the other two. Although the houses and gardens of the rich Moors from the peninsula of India, are in the Asiatic style, yet they are not inferior in point of beauty, to those of the wealthiest Hollanders; the other parts are built very simply, among trees, near gardens, and on the sides of the canals, which are very necessary to the Indians on account of the great use they make of water; every thing here characterizes the inhabitants, who although natives of countries so very distant have nearly the same manners and customs. They are just in their conduct, but a little savage, are sober, live only on rice and fruits, and go plainly dressed; those from India in their country fashion, those of the Archipelago have a piece of linen wrapped round their waist, which hangs down to the middle of the leg, their shoulders are covered by a kind of jacket large at bottom, and which hangs down to their girdle, and over all they wear a piece of linen sewed together at the two ends, this serves them as a riding-hood when it is cold, being long enough to cover them entirely. It is most like a sack without a bottom, and large enough to fold round them. This in fair weather they carry rolled up like a scarf.

[To be continued.]

The annexed MAP of HINDOSTAN is inserted with a view to illustrate the account of Tippoo Sultaun's dominions, inserted in our Magazine for January last, and to serve as a reference to the History of the East-India Company. We have also added, at the particular desire of several of our readers,

A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE EMPIRE OF HINDOSTAN.

SINCE the Mahomedans gained possession of Hindostan, the boundaries have greatly varied: at times it has extended over the whole country so called, and at other times has been confined to the province of Delhi. Under Acbar, an ac-

count of the revenues, population, &c. was collected in a book, called the Institutes of Acbar. By that emperor Hindostan was divided into eleven soubahdaries, each of which was subdivided into circars, and each circar into purgannahs.

The names of these soubahdaries were, Lahore, Moulton, including Sindy, Agimere, Delhi, Agra, Oude, Allahabad, Bahar, Bengal, Malva, and Guzurat. A twelfth was afterwards erected, called Cabul; and on the conquest of the Decan, Berar, Candeish, and Amednagur, were added. A general idea of that division may be acquired by referring to the map. The Decan, or that country which contains the whole western peninsula of India, being added to these provinces, form the whole space, to which the Mogul Empire has ever extended, and the annual revenue of which has been estimated at 32,000 000 sterling.

After the various revolutions, this country has undergone for the last century, the divisions are materially altered, and the present state as far as can be collected from our imperfect knowledge, is as follows.

The British possess in full sovereignty, the whole of Bengal, part of Berar, and part of Orissa, to which may be added the zemindary of Benares, making an extent of country of 162000 square miles, and containing eleven millions of inhabitants.

The dominions of the Nabob of Oude, lie on both side the Ganges, and extend 360 miles from East to West, and near 180 from North to South. This Prince is in alliance with the English, he possesses a revenue of two millions and a half sterling. Contiguous to these territories is the small district of Rampour, subject to Fizoolah Cawn, and another small territory called Turruckabad, subject to a Patan Chief.

South West of the Jumnah is the territory of Bundelcund, inhabited by a tribe of Rajpouts.

At Delhi, Shah Allum, the great Mogul, as he is called, or titular prince resides, now a mere pensioner to a Mahratta chief, the celebrated Madajee Scindia.

Agra was possessed by a tribe of Hindoos, called Jats, of this tribe is the rajah of Gohud, but Madajee

Scindia has seized most of his territories.

Mevat is a province South West of Delhi, but what Scindia has nearly reduced, and bordering thereon is a territory called little Balogistan.

In the most westerly part of Hindostan, are a people called the Seiks, where they have acquired very extensive dominions, easterly they reach the banks of the Jumnah, and possess the ancient province of Lahore, part of Moulton, and part of Delhi. These are a warlike and cruel people, and are said to be able to bring into the field one hundred thousand men. Lahore is their capital.

The province of Scinde, or Scindia, is subject to a Mahomedan Prince, tributary to the king of Candahar, it is properly a part of Hindostan, although separate from it by a sandy desert. Cutch, and the western part of Guzurat are governed by rajahs of their own.

The Mahrattas, now the most considerable power in India, form two distinct States, and occupy a vast extent of country of 1000 British miles in length, and 700 in breadth. Poonah is the western, and Berar the eastern State. The western State is divided among several chiefs, under a ramrajah, whose power is merely nominal, being wholly governed by a Paishwah or head; they are seldom confederated, except for mutual defence. This Paishwah resides at Poonah, and under him are five principal Jaghiredars, Madajee Scindia, Holkar, Futy Sing, Ramah, and Purferas Bow, the last of whom is now with the Mahratta forces under Lord Cornwallis. Malwa is divided between the Paishwah, Scindia, and Holkar, as is Candeesh. Burhanpour is Scindia's capital.

The province of Agimere has been possessed in part by the Mahrattas, but is now in the hands of Scindia. The rest is held tributary to the Mahrattas.

The greater part of Guzurat is divided between the Paishwah and Futy

Futty Sing, the latter holds his share in the northern part.

The southern provinces of Poonah are divided between the Paishwah and the Jaghiredars. The geography of this part of the country is so little known in Europe, that the map of it is almost a blank, and renders it uncertain where to place the boundary of Tippoo's countries in this quarter.

The Paishwah possesses also many other territories, which extend along the northern bank of the Nerbudah river, and reach the south-west side of Bundelcund. We have not sufficient information to give the correct boundaries of the Mahratta States. Next to the Paishwah, Scindia undoubtedly possesses the most powerful jaghiredary, and since 1783 he has greatly extended his dominions; and being in possession of the person of the Mogul, he can make use of his name to advantage.

The Berar rajah possesses the chief part of Berar, and great part of the province of Orissa. The other part of Berar is subject to the Nizam or Subah of the Decan, but for which he pays a chout, or tribute, of one fourth part of the revenue to Madajee Boosla, rajah of Berar, whose

dominions extend 550 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. Najpou is his capital.

The Rajpouts inhabited a tract of land between Agemere and Guzurat.

Between the Christna and the Chilka Lake lay the five circars, four of which, Cicacole, Rajamundry, Ellore, and Condapilly, are in possession of the English, and Guntoor, in the hands of the Nizam; the former are held of the Nizam for a tribute.

The Nizam or Subah of the Decan possesses Golconda and the western part of Berar; his capital is Hyderabad. Of the dominions of Hyder Ally we have already given an account.

In the Carnatic the English possess only a small tract of land, called the Jaghire, which extends about 100 miles along the coast, and 47 in land; and a small district, dependent on Cuddalore.

Tippoo's dominions we have described in a former number. The nabob of Arcot, or the Carnatic, holds all the tract of land on the Coromandel Coast, from the Guntoor Circar to Cape Comariss.

The following Letter being on a subject of some importance, and from a gentleman of great respectability, we have inserted it at large.

A LETTER FROM THOMAS PENNANT, Esq.

TO A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, ON MAIL-COACHES.

DEAR SIR,

I Am much obliged to you for your favour of the 5th instant. I pay such deference to your opinion, that I entirely lay aside all thoughts of troubling your honourable House with the affair of repealing the act of exemption of mail coaches from the payment of tolls. I would avoid every adventure which does not promise success, and should be much mortified to be

unhorsed and laid sprawling on the arena of St. Stephen's.

Yet I shall be extremely sorry that any member of your House should, through any quickness of misapprehension, wilful or natural, imagine me to be so wild as to think of an attempt that was not founded on reasonable and honest principles.

I am sensible that the exemption of the mails from the payment of tolls commenced very early; I think,

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first by an act of William and Mary, which was afterwards repeated in several others, till it was oppressively confirmed by that of the 25th Geo. III.

The most second-sighted of your House could never have foreseen that the usage of the single horse and post-boy, afterwards in many parts converted into the light mail-cart drawn by one horse, would be superseded by a royal carriage drawn by four horses, and filled by passengers, who before rode in the common stages, and contributed to support the roads which they passed over. This unfortunate change proceeded from an extent of prerogative, repined at only when perverted to the injury of the subject; as this most incontestably must be allowed to have done.

Under the sanction of the first act, turnpike gates were erected, and immense sums of money lent on the national faith. For a long time the security was esteemed good; and in Wales, where five per cent. was given, people at first were happy to place their money on mortgages they imagined so safe. The transfer was then easy, and the public rested perfectly content. The commissioners did their duty fully: they laid out the money to the best advantage; nor did they desist till the lowering of the tolls, by the fatal change of the mode of conveyance had taken place.

I will exemplify the hardships only in the country I live. Other places equally remote from the capital must come in for their share of the grievance: but they will fall under the common description.

Before the institution of mail-coaches, two stage-coaches ran through the county of Flint. And, were it not for an evasion, the change of horses between gate and gate in the Mostyn district, one of the districts principally aggrieved, each would have paid forty pounds a year. This unhappily was left un-

guarded in the act. By the help of that evasion both together only paid that sum: and even that sum, had we not been deprived of it, would have enabled us to take up 800*l.* more; and given us the power of repairing every part of the road which was not unexceptionably good.

Many parts may have been allowed to have been indifferent; but they were adequate to the uses of the country, not only for the use of the farmers and the carriers, but also for the luxury of carriages.

In this state they were found at the introduction of mail-coaches. These soon occasioned the suppression of the common stages, and deprived us at once of forty pounds of annual income. In the year 1789, a person was sent from the General Post-Office to survey the roads. From his report, and by the orders of the Post-Office, indictments were preferred at the great sessions at Mold, against the whole extent of road in the narrow but long county of Flint. In some instances, I fear the grand jury made a strain of their consciences in finding the bills; for some of the indicted places were in most admirable repair. But we were unwilling to obstruct any thing that tended to promote the public good.

Fines to the amount of 1200*l.* were imposed on the several townships, many of which were very small, and the inhabitants composed of small farmers, and labourers, poor and distressed to the highest degree.

Two of these townships had a great extent of road, and only a few labourers, and a few miserable teams, to perform their statute duty. One of these townships, terrified with the prospect of ruin, by the execution of the *summum jus*, performed twenty-two days duty upon the road. The other township had only a single farmer living in it, who performed a duty of twenty-eight days.

The vast expences which the commissioners

missioners had been at in the repairs of the roads, had almost exhausted the credit, in some totally; so that at present 50*l.* cannot be obtained for 400*l.* worth of our parchment securities.

At this period I was moved with compassion at the complaint and distresses of the poor. This induced me to write my Circular Letter to the several grand juries of England and Wales, in order to induce them to unite in a common cause. I blush at my want of success, resulting from either ignorance of, or indifference to, the first principles of security of property. I was simple enough to think that the justice of the cause would have insured an approbation of my plan. Instead of that, I am told, that in some places it was even treated with rudeness and contempt. I ventured even to write to two gentlemen with whom I was not personally acquainted: they never paid the least attention to my letter: they forgot my character, and they forgot their own.

I took the liberty of getting my Circular Letter conveyed to a third gentleman high in office, with whom I was acquainted. It was returned, with (written on a corner of it) "Mr. Pennant is in the wrong, and I will have no concern in the affair." The gentleman may be politically right; but I am confident that Mr. Pennant is not morally wrong.

There has certainly been a strong misapprehension of my meaning. I did not intend the abolition of mail-coaches: they have their objections; whether we consider the barbarity with which the poor horses are treated, or the very frequent destruction of the passengers—our old Jehus may have slain their thousands; our modern, their tens of thousands. I only wished that they might not prove oppressive to many of our counties, by causes I have before mentioned. True it is, that, in

my first Circular Letter, I did most rashly and unadvisedly hint, that they might, without injury, be converted into the mail-cart. The gentlemen of Somersetshire, who, I must confess, did admit that something should be done for us, very justly fired on the idea of sending their Thespis again into his cart. A worthy friend of mine of that county warmly but kindly expostulated with me on the subject: but I hope this my declaration of repentance will be admitted, and atone for my error.

The grand juries of Cheshire, Berkshire, Monmouthshire, and those of North Wales, united in the support of my design. The rest of the counties proved to me the truth of the remark of Swift, "That he never knew any person who did not bear the misfortunes of another perfectly like a Christian."

Far the majority of the roads in England have great revenues, arising from the multitude of stage-coaches that keep their ground in defiance of mails. Our stages are obliged to desist from travelling, and give the former a most unjust and oppressive monopoly. The counties interested in them feel not our unhappiness, and want generosity to contribute to the alleviation of the distresses we suffer.

We should have made a claim on the justice of the House, had we had the most distant prospect of success. We are now in the case of creditors defrauded by the superior cunning of an artful debtor. Had an individual received an adequate mortgage on his estate, and had afterwards the dexterity to lessen the income, what name would he have deserved? The highest term of reproach; but such a one that could never be applied the most remotely to any member of your honourable House.

This affair has never yet been seriously considered. Good men, I trust, will now awake as from a sleep;

sleep; and stand amazed and confused at the sad delusion they discovered that they had laboured under. Favourite systems run away with mankind, and totally annihilate all attention to the inconveniences they occasion. The act was obtained late in the sessions, hurried through a very thin house, and with the slightest opposition. The legislature obliges a certain time of notice to be given before the introduction of a common turnpike bill. Let me ask, should not at least the interval of a session have been given for the discussion of so strange and unequal a taxation?

What, may I ask, could make the individual liable to censure; and the actions of the collective body be passed over without blame? Either the numbers defend, or some demon, like the ghostly father of Charles I. has whispered in your ears. Have a double conscience! one that is to make you consult the plain dictates of honesty: the other telling you to support some fancied public good, at the expence of a certain number of persons, who, in times not very remote, had trusted their money to the security of the public faith.

Or may you not hold the same doctrine as the nuns in Tristram Shandy; that the divisibility of sin may enable you to fritter it away into almost nothing?—You certainly have the advantage. The nuns were but two, you are five hundred and fifty-two to bear the feather-weight of the wrong decision, you had most unwarily been induced to make.

Let me now ask, are there no instances of repeal of acts on far less important occasions? I well recollect two. The first is the Jew Act, which had in fact no consequences to be feared, religious or political. The other was the cyder tax, esteemed like ours a partial grievance; and yet its overthrow was easily effected. I reflect on these two

acts repealed without cause, and on our oppressions continued in defiance of every principle of justice.

Since your honourable House was determined to weaken our securities, ought it not to have first paid off every turnpike mortgage? and then you might have had full liberty of doing what you pleased with the income of the gates.

I beg leave to lay before you a case in which your House once shewed a most scrupulous attention to the rights of creditors. That was by the repeal of a clause in the Kingsland turnpike act. Part of it leads from Shoreditch to Ware, and this part was crossed by the Newmarket road, and tolls were taken by the commissioners of the Ware road, from all travellers to and from that seminary of virtue, merely for crossing the road. On the renewing of the Kingsland turnpike act, the Newmarket people insisted that they should pass free of tolls. A clause was inserted in the new act for that purpose, and the cross-gates were pulled down. The creditors of the Kingsland turnpike petitioned to the House of Commons for redress; they succeeded, and the cross-gates were again erected, and the tolls taken till the whole of the creditors were paid.

I imagine that there is not a member of the House who has not acted as a commissioner of the turnpikes. Let me request him to call to mind, whether he has not in that character, or in the character of a magistrate, treated with a harsh severity the delinquent who through poverty has defrauded the gate of nine-pence. What plea of conscience has the commissioner urged for maintaining the interests of the gates, and discharging his trust like a man of honour? Is there not a Lethan atmosphere in the chapel of St. Stephen, so suddenly to efface all memory of transactions in the common

air of the world? I trust that there is: otherwise the individual who in one place and in one character had been so strenuous to save a poor ninepence, should in another place and in another character vote as a perquisite to the Comptroller General of the Post-Office, an exemption of the mails from toll, a sum amounting to not less than 90,000*l.* a year, on which he has a most considerable poundage, besides some very good pickings from other articles. This I am assured of by a worthy member of your House. I think his salary is but 1500*l.* per ann. What a monstrous quantity of sack is allowed to his halfpennyworth of bread!

So liberally supplied as the Comptroller has been with the means, cannot something be deducted to relieve our complaint? If the honourable House does not choose this mode, a small, a very small tax on the passengers, and on the immense sums got by the carriage of parcels, would compensate for the loss of exemption of tolls. The rich English districts would be above taking advantage of this diminution of revenue to the Comptroller General. It is only for the poor Welch districts, and a few others like circumstanced, for which it is humbly asked.

I have a respect for the plan of the mail-coaches, and for the inventor; but I never could think of applying to him as the nizam al muluc, the regulator of the posting-empire. There ought not to be in our constitution such a monster as a comptroller uncontrollable by his legislature, or his superiors in office: legislature must now see its imprudence in permitting a latitude of so dangerous a nature. I, an individual, never could bear the thought: I looked for redress to the Postmaster General, or to the three estates of the kingdom.

I fear too great a veneration has been paid to this new created office, and mode of conveying the mail. I always wish to pay every individual

and every office a due respect; but in this case I must preserve the independent and useful man, and endeavour to correct every abuse that falls within my sphere as a provincial magistrate. What I am going to say may be deemed foreign to a legislative friend; yet as it may prove useful to many who behold these new vehicles with a kind of veneration, I shall mention an affair which happened in our county in the last autumn. Let me premise, that those protectors of the mail, the guards, relying on the name of royalty, had in the course of the Irish road through North Wales, committed great excesses. One, on a trifling quarrel, shot dead a poor old gate-keeper; a coroner's jury was huddled up; and, in defiance of the tears of the widow, no judicial notice has been taken of the affair to this very day. In Anglesey, another of these guards discharged his pistol wantonly in the face of a chaise horse, drawing his master, the Rev. John Bulkeley, who was flung out, and died either on the spot or soon after. I think that his wife, who was with him, survived but a very short time. These guards shoot at dogs, hogs, sheep and poultry, as they pass the road, and even in towns, to the great terror and danger of the inhabitants. I determined to put a stop to these excesses, and soon had an opportunity.

A neighbouring gate-keeper laid before me a complaint, that one of the guards had threatened to blow his brains out; and had actually shot a dog that had offended him by his barking. I issued out my warrant, had the guard seized, and brought before me. He was a man who, for his great beauty and elegant person, was called the Prince of Wales. I did not hesitate to play the Judge Gascoigne; but from the goodness of his appearance, and the propriety of his behaviour, I did not go quite the length that famous magistrate did. I took bail for his appearance at our quarter

quarter sessions. He appeared before us, when, by the permission of the chairman, I took the lead in speaking. I represented to the audience, that the guards were intrusted with arms merely for the protection of the mail and the passengers, not for the terror of his Majesty's subjects; that a mail-coach was no sanctuary; that the bailiff might drag the debtor out of it. The constable, the felon, the exciseman might rummage it for contraband goods, and that with as little ceremony as if it had been a higgler's cart. I farther added, had the driver been the offender, as the guard was, he should have been taken into custody, and the post-master of the district left to provide another to convey the

mail to the next stage. The behaviour of the delinquent was so becoming his situation, that by the leave of the court I dismissed the offender with such a reprimand as became the high station of a British justice of the peace: an office in dignity and constitutional utility inferior to none in the land. Young men of the age, early initiate yourselves into that great character!

I beg pardon for detaining you so long, but so much I thought was due to myself and to the public. I remain, with much regard,

DEAR SIR,
Your faithful and
Affectionate humble servant,
THOMAS PENNANT.

HEIGHTS OF THE MOST REMARKABLE MOUNTAINS,
EXPRESSED IN FEET, AND RECKONED FROM THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.

In EUROPE.

Mount Blanc, the highest of the Alps,	15672.
Mount Etna, — — —	10954.
Vesuvius, — — —	3938.
Canigou, of the Pyrenees, — —	9214.
St. Bartelemi, in Pays de Foix, —	7565.
Mont d'Or, in Avergne, — —	6696.
Puy de Dome, — — —	5221.
Hecla, in Iceland, — — —	5000.

In AFRICA.

Pico of Teneriff, — — —	11022.
Pico Ruivo, in Madeira, — —	5141.

In AMERICA.

Chimborozo, — — —	20575, or 3,89 miles.
El Coraçon, — — —	15783.
The town of Quito — — —	9242.

RE.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOREIGN.

MEMOIRES D'UNE SOCIÉTÉ CÉLEBRE, *considéré comme Corps Littéraire et Académique depuis le Commencement, de ce Siècle; ou, &c. Publié par M. l'Abbé Grosier. i. c. Memoirs of a celebrated Society, considered as a Literary and Academic Body, from the Commencement of this Century; or Memoirs of the Jesuits on the Sciences, Belles Lettres. and Arts. Paris, 1792. 3 Vol. 8vo.*

THE printing of this collection, as we are told in an advertisement at the beginning of the work, was begun in 1789, and designed to be extended to a much greater number; but the revolution having caused the suppression of some very considerable libraries, for which it was chiefly intended, it has been confined to the present collection: and in case the sale of this part should answer the publisher's intention, it will afterwards be augmented.

The contents of the first volume are, 1st, such as concern the Holy Scriptures. Of these there are, Conjecture of Father Tournemine, of the difference in the chronology between the Hebrew, Samaritan, and Septuagint versions. An examination of this conjecture, and Father Tournemine's answer to that objection. Letter on the meaning of the 47th, 48th, and 49th verses of the ixth chapter of the gospel of St. Luke. Explanation of the prophecy of Jacob, by P. Tournemine. Dissertation on the 15th and 16th verses of the viiith chapter of the Acts. Explanation of the 14th and 16th verses of the viiith chapter of the Acts. Moses and St. Stephen reconciled, with respect to the numbering of the children of Jacob. Critical dissertation respecting Jonas in the whale's belly.

Respecting the fathers, interpreters, writers, and ecclesiastics, we have—
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An apology for the holy fathers, against an accusation of the minister Blondel, adopted by Bayle; by Father Merlin. An apology for Arnobius, against Bayle; by the same. For Lactantius, against Bayle; by the same. Dissertation on the epocha of the birth of Saint Gregory, of Nazianzen, a fact, which respects the ecclesiastical celibacy. Dissertation on two passages in Origen, respecting the dimensions of Noah's ark. Conjecture of Pere Tournemine on the author of the Extract of the Oriental Doctrine, attributed to Clement of Alexandria. Critical dissertation of a passage in Clement of Alexandria. On the authenticity of a passage of Saint Cyprian. On a passage of Theodoret.

On history we have the following papers—Dissertation on Marsham's system of the Dynasties of Egypt, by Tournemine. A defence of that system, and Tournemine's answer to that defence. Critique on a passage in Diodorus Siculus, by Brotier. Dissertation on the year of the exile of Ovid, by Bonin. Doubt respecting the age of Dante, by P. Hardouen. Letter of Tournemine's on the two Cyrus's. Letter of the same on the system of Leibnitz, respecting the origin of the Franks. Origin of the game of piquet, found in the history of France. History of new-year's gifts and Christmas boxes. Extract of a dissertation on the death of Saint Benedict.

Of antiquities, mythology, and inscriptions, we have—

Letters on the antiquities of Rome and the Pantheon. On some engraved stones. Explanations respecting Janus. Explanation of a seal of Michael Angelo. Description of a gold ring found in Berry, and an explanation of the inscription and use. Letter on an ancient manuscript of Indian paper. Letters on the

the bulls preserved at Giromne, written on a paper made of bark. Discovery of the tomb of Propertius. Explanation of an antique cornelian, whereon Antinous is represented devoting himself for Adrian.

Such are the contents of the first volume. The second contains the papers on medals, belles lettres, poetry, eloquence, grammar; and the third on geography, natural history, botany, mineralogy, mathematics, astronomy, medicine, surgery, and anatomy, which our limits will not permit us to particularise.

The learned editor observes in his preface, that six lustres passed away since the memorable expulsion of the Jesuits, may authorise an author to speak of that celebrated society with freedom. The personal interests, secret and political motives which necessarily mixed themselves with that singular revolution, no longer exist, and the jealous iniquitude of rival societies, no more prevails.

Most of the individuals who composed this religious and learned body, says our editor, are no more; obscure tombs cover the ashes of some, and a foreign country has been the receiver of others. Their most illustrious enemies, their most ardent accusers, have likewise disappeared from the face of this earth.

At this epocha, he continues, a disinterested friend of letters may be allowed to avenge the cause of injured innocence, but he will not violate the solemn silence which reigns around their tombs. The manner of thinking with respect to this singular society, is, M. Grofier observes, no longer the same, and the loss of their services has been greatly regretted. Those men, says he, have succeeded to Jouveny, Rapin, Vaniere, Sonaden, Cossart, &c. &c.

We will not undertake to dispute with Pere Grofier on the high encomiums he has paid these celebrated men: we admit, that in point of learning no society has exceeded them; and the learned world is un-

der great obligations to him for having collected, arranged, and published, those precious remains; and we hope the sale of these volumes will encourage him to continue his labours.

DELLA COSTRUZIONE DE THEATRI, &c. or, Of the Construction of Theatres, according to the Custom of Italy. By M. le Comte Francis Riccati de Trivigi. Bassano, 1790. 4to. with three Plates.

Count Riccati, already known by his learned publications on architecture, has just published the excellent little treatise we are now reviewing, in which he treats at large on the construction of Theatres. It is only part of a more considerable work, on which he is now employed, and which will include every part of civil architecture.

This pamphlet is divided into three parts, and contains a preface and an introduction. In the preface our author shews, how much easier it was for the Romans to build theatres, in which every spectator could have a good view of the performance, as they built their rows without any division. But the ladies, he says, will not give up their little enclosed boxes, which may be very convenient for them, although it militates against the harmony and elegance of the structure. Thus does tyrant custom prevail over every other consideration.

Every body knows that people go to the theatres to see and to hear, and the interest of the proprietor demands that as many as can conveniently should be seated, in a given space. To answer these purposes, it is necessary that a theatre should be constructed on a curve line, and this curve should diverge; for if it converges in form of a horse-shoe, let the line be ever so large, all those who place themselves in a certain position will be turned towards the center of the curve, instead of being turned towards the sconece. Not with-

withstanding this inconvenience, he observes, there are a variety of theatres in Italy constructed on this principle.

Having proceeded to shew the inconvenience of this style of building, he proceeds next to shew what kind of curve will answer all the purposes proposed. He lays it down as a position, 1. That the theatre must be of such an extent only as will agree with the human faculties, that each person may be able to see and hear, 2. That the architect should enlarge the scene as much as possible. 3. The scene should be a square, or as nearly so as possible. He therefore concludes, that the front of the theatre should form an ellipsis. We cannot give the author's meaning perfectly without the help of figures.

Having noticed some objections against the curve he proposes, he offers three kinds: the first, a kind of parabola; the second, a half ellipsis; and the third, a spiral logarithm.

Having thus fixed the necessary form for the curve, he proposes his plan for the division of the same into boxes; and observes, that the more extent is given to a theatre the visual rays are directed with the greater difficulty. He proposes therefore, that the front of the box shall

also be curved, and the convex part turned toward the scene.

After having employed his first part in instructions how to aid the sight, in the second our author proceeds to such principles as may augment the facility in hearing. He begins, by supporting the Newtonian principle of the spherical propagation of the rays, and the second principle which derives from it, that the sound reaches the ears by reflected rays. He therefore condemns the architectural ornaments of columns and pilasters in the interior of a theatre, which intercept the reflections of the rays, and enters into an enquiry, whether the harmony is more assisted in theatres built with wood, than in those built with stone: on this point he does not give us a decided opinion. With respect to the construction of a theatre best adapted for harmony, he concludes by thinking that much must depend on chance.

The third part is employed in directions how to construct a theatre, according to our author's plan.

We have noticed this work because, at this time, when so much is doing in the building of theatres in this country, it behoves our architects to gain every information they can.

BRITISH PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVELS OF ANACHARSIS THE YOUNGER IN GREECE, DURING THE MIDDLE OF THE FOURTH CENTURY, BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ÆRA. By the Abbé Barthelemi.

[Continued from page 225.]

THE Supreme Wisdom preserves the universe which it has formed in an eternal youth; and, though invisible in itself, is resplendently manifested in the wonders it operates. The gods extend their providence over all nature; and, present in every place, see and hear all things. Among the infinite number of beings which are the work of their hands, man, distinguished from other animals by eminent

qualities, and especially by an understanding capable of conceiving the idea of the Deity, man was ever the object of their love and predilection. They speak to him incessantly by those sovereign laws which they have engraven on his heart—"Adore the gods; honour your parents; do good to those who do good to you." They speak to him likewise by their oracles, distributed over the earth, and by a multitude of prodigies and prefaces which are indications of their will.

Let us no longer, then, complain of their silence, nor alledge that they are too exalted to stoop to our feebleness. If their power raises them above us, their goodness brings them nearer to us. But what do they require? The worship established in each country; prayers which shall be confined to solicit, in general, their protection; and sacrifices in which the purity of the

heart is more essential than the magnificence of the offerings. They require still more, that we should honour and obey them; and to be useful to society is to obey them. The statesman whose object is the good of the people, the labourer who renders the earth more fertile, and all those who, from a desire to please the gods, faithfully discharge their duties, render to the divine beings the most noble worship; but this must be continual, for their favours are only the reward of fervent piety, accompanied with hope and confidence. Let us undertake nothing without consulting them; let us do nothing contrary to their commands; and let us ever bear in mind that the presence of the gods enlightens and fills the most obscure and the most solitary places.

Socrates never explained his opinion on the nature of the Deity, but he always clearly expressed it on his existence and providence; truths of which he was intimately convinced, and the only ones to which it was possible and of importance to attain. He acknowledged one God, the creator and preserver of the universe; and under him inferior deities, formed by his hands, invested with a portion of his authority, and worthy of our veneration. Penetrated with the most awful respect for the Sovereign Being, he every where prostrated himself before him; and every where honoured the subordinate divinities, by whatever name they were invoked, provided no human frailties were attributed to them, and their worship was free from superstitions, by which it must be disfigured. Ceremonies might vary among different nations; but they ought all to be authorized by the laws, and to be accompanied by purity of intention.

He did not enquire into the origin of the evil which prevails in the moral as well as in the natural world: but he was acquainted with the good and evil which are the causes of the happiness and unhappiness of man; and on this knowledge he founded his system of morality.

The true good is permanent and unalterable; it fills without fatiguing the soul, and inspires it with profound tranquillity for the present, and absolute security for the future. It consists not, therefore, in the enjoyment of pleasures, power, health, riches, and honours; these advantages, and all those which most excite our desires, are not good in themselves, since they may be profitable or hurtful according to the use which is made of them, or the effects which they naturally produce: some of them are accompanied by torments, and others followed by disgust and remorse; all are destroyed as soon as they are abused, and we cease to enjoy when we fear to lose them.

Our ideas of the evils which we dread are not more just: there are some of them, as disgrace, sickness, and poverty, which,

notwithstanding the terror they inspire, sometimes bring with them more real advantages than honours, riches, and health.

Thus, placed amid objects of the nature of which we are ignorant, our fluctuating and uncertain minds can only discern, by a dim light, what is good or evil, just or unjust, honourable or disgraceful; and as all our actions are the effect of choice, and as this choice is the more blind the more it is important, we are incessantly in danger of falling into the snares by which we are surrounded. Hence so many contradictions in our conduct, such instability in our virtues, and so many systems of happiness which prove to be without foundation.

Yet have the gods granted us a guide to conduct us through these uncertain paths. This guide is wisdom; which is the greatest good, as ignorance is the greatest evil. Wisdom is enlightened reason, which, divesting the objects of our hopes and fears of their false colours, shews them to us such as they are in themselves, fixes our unsettled judgments, and determines our will by the sole force of evidence.

The man who is guided by this resplendent and pure light is just, because he is convinced that it is his interest to obey the laws, and to do no injury to any one; he is frugal and temperate, because he clearly perceives that excessive indulgence in pleasure is followed by the loss of health, reputation, and fortune; he possesses true courage, because he knows danger, and the necessity of braving it. His other virtues flow from the same principle, or rather they are only wisdom applied to the different circumstances of life.

It hence follows that all virtue is a science which is extended by exercise and meditation; and all vice an error which, from its nature, must produce all other vices.

This principle, still disputed among the philosophers, found opponents in the time of Socrates. It was objected that we ought to complain of our weakness, and not of our ignorance; and that if we commit evil it is not for want of knowing it to be such. You know it not, answered he; you would carefully shun it if you considered it as evil: but you prefer it to good, because it appears to you a still greater good.

It was replied: We condemn this preference which we give to it, both before and after we are betrayed into it; but there are moments in which the allurements of pleasure induce us to forget our principles, and shut our eyes to the consequences. In fact, after all, how is it possible that we should vanquish those passions which enslave us in despite of ourselves?

If you are slaves, replied Socrates, you ought no longer to imagine yourselves virtuous, or, by consequence, to expect happiness. Wisdom, which can alone bestow the latter, makes her voice be heard only

by men who are free, or who labour to become so. To restore to you your liberty, she requires the sacrifice of those wants which were not given to you by nature. In proportion as you shall delight in and meditate on her lessons, you shall with ease shake off every yoke which can disturb or obscure the mind; for it is not the tyranny of the passions which is to be feared, but that of ignorance, which delivers you into their hands by exaggerating their power: destroy the empire of the latter, and you will see those illusions which dazzle you, and those confused and unstable opinions which you have mistaken for principles, instantly disappear. Then shall the splendour and beauty of virtue make such an impression on our souls, that they shall no longer be able to resist the sovereign charm by which they are attracted; then may it indeed be said that we have it not in our power to be wicked, because it will no longer be possible that we should prefer evil to good, nor even a smaller advantage to a greater.

Intimately convinced of this doctrine, Socrates conceived the extraordinary and noble design of dissipating, if it were not too late, the errors and prejudices which are the unhappiness and disgrace of human nature. A simple individual, without rank, authority, or any interested view, was seen to undertake the dangerous and difficult task of instructing mankind, and conducting them by virtue to truth; he was seen to dedicate every moment of his life to this glorious ministry, to discharge it with all the zeal and moderation which an enlightened love of the public good inspires, and to support, as much as was in his power, the declining authority of the laws and of manners.

Socrates never sought to take a part in the administration of public affairs. By forming good citizens, said he, I more effectually render to my country the service which I owe to it.

As he wished not to make public his plans of reform, nor to precipitate their execution, he composed no works, nor did he affect to collect his hearers round him at stated times. But in the squares and public walks, in select companies, and among the lower ranks of people, he took advantage of the least opportunity to instruct in their true interests the magistrate, the artisan, and the labourer; in a word, all his brethren, for in this light he viewed all mankind. The conversation at first only turned on indifferent things; but by degrees, and without their perceiving it, he induced them to give him an account of their conduct; and the greater part learned with surprise that, in each condition, happiness consists in being a good parent, a good friend, and a good citizen.

Socrates did not flatter himself that his

doctrines would be approved by the Athenians while the Peloponnesian war agitated all minds, and was the cause of the most extreme licentiousness; but he presumed that their children, more docile, would transmit them to the succeeding generation.

These he attracted to himself by the charms of his conversation, and sometimes by becoming a companion in their pleasures, without participating in their excesses. One of these youths, after having heard him discourse, exclaimed—"Socrates, I am poor, but I give myself to you without reserve."—"You know not," answered Socrates, "what a noble present you have made me." His first care was to discover their true character. He assisted them by his questions to explain their own ideas, and compelled them by his answers to reject them. More accurate definitions gradually dispelled the false light they had received in their earlier education, and doubts acutely started redoubled their inquietude and curiosity; for his art consisted in always bringing them to that point at which they could neither endure their ignorance nor their weakness.

Many, being unable to undergo this trial, and blushing at their situation, without having the fortitude to extricate themselves from it, forsook Socrates, who was not eager to recal them. Others learned from their humiliation to distrust themselves, and from that instant he ceased to spread snares for their vanity: he spoke to them neither with the severity of a censor, nor the haughtiness of a sophist; he dealt not in harsh reproaches or importunate complaints; his discourse was the language of reason and friendship, in the mouth of virtue.

He laboured to form their minds, because each precept ought to have its principle; and exercised them in dialectics, that they might be enabled to combat against the sophisms of pleasure and the passions.

[To be continued.]

A VOYAGE FROM CALCUTTA TO THE MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO, lying on the East Side of the Bay of Bengal, describing a Chain of Islands never before surveyed. Also an Account of sundry Islands, &c. By Thomas Forrest, Esq. Senior Captain of the Honourable Company's Marine at Fort Marlborough in 1770. Illustrated with Maps and Plates.

Capt. Forrest, who some years since gave the world an account of his voyage to New Guinea, has now opened

opened to our view some new objects, which may probably hereafter become of consequence. The book is addressed to the Court of Directors of the India Company. In the preface we have some short strictures on the situation of the English government in India, and some remarks on the propriety of importing sugar from Bengal, of which our author much approves. The two concluding paragraphs of the preface we think worth extracting.

I forgot to mention, that at Queda I saw the exertion of an aquatic manœuvre, never used, I believe, but by Chinese. The annual Chinese junk had got aground on the left hand side of the river looking up, and it was found necessary to carry out an anchor to get her off. There was so much fresh in the river at the time, that the tide ran strong down even at high water. A wooden anchor, the bills of the flukes shod with iron, and the shank above 30 feet long, was put into a kind of punt, about 24 feet long; the flukes hanging over the starboard bow of this boat, whilst the horizontal stock of the anchor lay level over the larboard quarter. Eight men were in this boat, four of them provided with large handspikes; the other four managed a long oar, like a scull, at the stern, that hung and turned upon a strong pivot, or iron semiglobe, fixed in the middle of the stern, which went into an iron socket in the scull. The exertions of these four men were very violent for about a minute, in which time they effected their purpose of being able to drop the anchor a little above the junk in deep water: they seemed to make the scull vibrate like the tail of a fish, on which principle it certainly acts: no number of oars could have done what they did.

The Chinese work vessels of above 200 tons in this manner; many have more than four men at a scull, and with several sculls: the scull seems to be absolutely necessary in the narrow canals of Canton, where oars cannot be used. The English sailors give the name of *Tom against tide* to the tea lighters that go from Canton to Wampo: they seldom drop along-side of their respective ship, but fall up against the current of the tide, as being the safest way. Such an improvement as the Chinese scull introduced amongst revenue cutters, not too much bound up with wood and iron, but like the fly ketch, would greatly help to suppress smuggling, whilst an act of parliament should prevent the same being used by any other vessels, except pleasure-boats, and that by special licence. What I have

said of the Chinese scull and winding-up boom of the sail of the Bugges's paduakan and Atcheen kolay, are subjects worthy of discussion by the society for naval architecture, where there are many able judges of these and other naval matters.

The Mergui Archipelago are a chain of islands lying on the eastern side of the bay of Bengal, between 9 and 11 degrees north latitude. Captain Forrest tells us he fell in with them unexpectedly in the year 1783, when he sailed from Bengal to survey the Andaman islands. They form a connected barrier against the S. W. monsoons for a length of one hundred and thirty miles from N. to S. having a strait between them and the main land, from thirty to fifteen miles broad, with good anchorage and bold channels between them, and several good harbours and roads for shipping. Our author thinks a settlement might be established here to good account, and that the Pegu government, to whom they belong, would not oppose it. The introduction contains a long account of these islands.

The voyage itself may rather be termed a sailor's journal, and is written with a professed design to instruct that profession; it will of course be of little entertainment to our readers to make extracts from it. We shall, therefore, only remark, that Captain Forrest left the Ganges June 14, 1783, and having made the Mergui islands, ranged along them; and, on the 5th of September, reached Pulo Pinang, an island, where the English have lately made a settlement, and of which Captain Forrest gives the following account.

Pulo Pinang has plains and gentle-rising hills, with a good soil, and was formerly inhabited, as we may judge by the names of places said to exist in those days; but of which no vestige now remains, except perhaps some fruit trees, *batoo fringey*, *tellu batang*, *sungy pinang*, *tellu kumbock*, *tellu belappas*, and *sungy karuang*. The island produces tin, dammer, rattans, poon-masts, various kinds of timber fit for ship-building, and the tree that gives an oil called *karuang*, good for many uses.

Our settlement there is governed by Cap-
tain

tain Light, a very worthy gentleman, much beloved by the Malays; and I dare say it will soon be a place of great consequence and resort, as it contains at present many thousand inhabitants; Chinese from Queda and Malacca, Telingas, Moors, and Malays.

Abreast of the north part of Pinang, called flat point, is the river Pry, that goes about 20 miles through a flat country, with a very winding course, of 6 reaches or links, very like the river Forth in Scotland from Stirling to Alloa; I once rowed up it in 1782 to where it suddenly diminishes to a brook. The river Pry is not subject to swell, as the river next north of it frequently is, called Qualo Moodo; which river going far into the country is often very rapid, and has a bad bar; whereas Pry river, more sheltered by the Island Pinang, has a mud bar, with 12 or 13 feet water on the springs, is never rapid, and has about 3 fathoms depth up to near its diminutive source. Fresh water may be had several miles above the bar, according to the time of tide; and it is said to have a cross creek communication with Qualo Moodo river. Pulo Pinang abounds with excellent fish, generally of the flat kind; and where fresh brooks run into the sea from the island or main land, oysters are found in abundance, where the fresh and salt waters mix: a delicate small oyster also incrusts the rocky shores of the island, above low-water mark, with which a boat presently gets a loading, like what is found in the Mergui Archipelago, at the Bonnets.

The island is often refreshed with cool breezes from Gunong Jerry, a high hill on the opposite main land; whilst at Queda, in the months of January and February, the lands are parched for want of rain.

After this, Captain Forrest proceeds to give an account of the island of Jan Sylan, commonly called in the maps Junk Ceylon, situated on the east side of the bay of Bengal. Atcheen and Celebes are also described.

This book also contains a treatise on the monsoons, directions for sailing in various parts of India, and proposals for making ships and vessels more convenient for passengers. On the whole, this publication seems to contain much nautical information, and that it will be particularly useful to persons going to India.

From the proposal for making ships more convenient, we shall give the following extract,

The bad consequences of a long passage in a crowded ship, more particularly if attended with rain or foggy weather, which cause a ship to be not only upon deck, but throughout, very dirty, are often severely felt, being followed immediately with colds, and, in time, often with the breaking out of the scurvy and other disorders.

To remedy such inconveniencies, it is proposed to fix certain galleries from near aft to abreast of the ship, as far forward as what is called the chesttree: that will be of no weight to strain the ship's hull, of little trouble to fix and unfix, and of no interruption to her working, but of great relief to the crew and passengers, who, if during one hour of the day only, in a crowded ship, might, from such a short intermission of bad weather, rig out the galleries fore and aft, or to windward only, receive great benefit from airing themselves and drying their cloaths, and thus, by giving room within board, to make the ship sweet and clean; for it is not soon that the decks of a crowded ship will dry after washing.

This is not proposed to be done in bad weather, but in indifferent smooth water. In trade-winds the galleries might be kept out night and day.

The idea of this contrivance is taken from real experience in a Sooloo boat, in which I went from Balamangan to New Guinea in the latter end of 1774, a distance of about 450 leagues. The boat or prow was not above ten or twelve tops burden, but had a gallery on each side that extended almost her whole length, projecting about thirty inches on each side: here they rowed, cooked, and generally slept; and it gave the vessel an amazing deal of room, as we were 22 in number, and often 30, on board at a time, and were out 20 months altogether, and visited 18 different harbours; plans of which are given in my account of the voyage. The names of none of these harbours are upon record in any book I have seen.

As such a contrivance, lightly made with split bamboos or cane, is universal amongst the Malays and inhabitants of the Mindano, and they do not find it strains or hurts their small vessels, much less would it affect a large ship, where the length and weight of the projecting gallery bears a much less proportion to the burden: and this is much in favour of the proposal; for, in proportion to the increase of the tonnage of the ship, the weight of the gallery comparatively diminishes.

To fix these galleries, it is proposed to pierce the ship's side with a scuttle close to a beam: through this scuttle a small beam, 13 feet in length, equal to half the breadth of the ship (15 feet), excepting two feet, is to be put out, keeping its heel three feet within board, to be bolted to its corresponding deck beam; this ten feet beam

will

will be without board. These gallery beams are to be numbered from abaft, and across their ends are to be laid fore-and-aft carlines, each with a mortoise, to receive stanchions, in order to form a rail at the outer end of the gallery.

It is objected, this will strain the ship's upper works: it is easy to have props or stanchions from the bend, or rather above it, to the false beams, as this throws the weight on the body of the ship: but I apprehend no such objection can justly be made.

It is obvious what advantages would arise from the crew's being obliged to eat on this gallery; the offal at meals would then fall into the water, and in fine weather at sea the crew would wish to sleep on them; for it is only in harbours, where, from dews and noxious exhalations from stagnant waters, sleeping in the open air is hurtful. The relief given also to the body of the ship by keeping live stock of all kinds on this gallery, from whence all offence drops immediately overboard, is sufficiently obvious.

It must also be convenient in drawing water immediately up: this would induce the sailors to bathe often, from which most salutary and agreeable office they are disinclined, by the ship's head, generally kept for that purpose, being always in a very dirty condition, from the vicinity of the kitchen, and other necessary causes: and the poor men, having on this roomy gallery good conveniences, not only to wash, but also to dry and air their cloaths, bedding, &c. would be rather inclined to do it frequently.

An obvious advantage arises from the gallery's shading the ship's sides from the sun; and by spreading awnings, much good water might be saved when it rains, free from a tarry taste by touching ropes in the body of the ship.

THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON,
L. L. D. *comprehending an Account of his Studies and numerous Works, in chronological Order, a Series of his epistolary Correspondence and Conversation with many eminent Men, and various Pieces of his Composition, never before published.* By James Boswell, Esq. 2 Vol. 4to. 1791.

[Continued from page 296.]

We cannot refrain from continuing our extracts from this volume, with an account of Johnson's interview with his present Majesty.

In February, 1767, there happened one of the most remarkable incidents of Johnson's life, which gratified his monarchical enthusiasm, and which he loved to relate with all its circumstances, when requested by his friends. This was his being honoured by a private conversation with his Majesty, in the library at the Queen's house. He had frequently visited those splendid rooms and noble collection of books, which he used to say was more numerous and curious than he supposed any person could have made in the time which the King had employed. Mr. Barnard, the librarian, took care that he should have every accommodation that could contribute to his ease and convenience, while indulging his literary taste in that place; so that he had here a very agreeable resource at leisure hours.

His Majesty having been informed of his occasional visits, was pleased to signify a desire that he should be told when Dr. Johnson came next to the library. Accordingly, the next time that Johnson did come, as soon as he was fairly engaged with a book, on which, while he sat by the fire, he seemed quite intent, Mr. Barnard stole round to the apartment where the King was, and, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, mentioned that Dr. Johnson was then in the library. His Majesty said he was at leisure, and would go to him; upon which Mr. Barnard took one of the candles that stood on the King's table, and lighted his Majesty through a suite of rooms, till they came to a private door into the library, of which his Majesty had the key. Being entered, Mr. Barnard stepped forward hastily to Dr. Johnson, who was still in a profound study, and whispered him, "Sir, here is the King." Johnson started up, and stood still. His Majesty approached him, and at once was courteously easy.

His Majesty began by observing, that he understood he came sometimes to the library; and then mentioning his having heard that the Doctor had been lately at Oxford, asked him if he was not fond of going thither. To which Johnson answered, that he was indeed fond of going to Oxford sometimes, but was likewise glad to come back again. The King then asked him what they were doing at Oxford. Johnson answered, he could not much commend their diligence, but that in some respects they were mended, for they had put their press under better regulations, and were at that time printing Polybius. He was then asked whether there were better libraries at Oxford or Cambridge. He answered, he believed the Bodleian was larger than any they had at Cambridge; at the same time adding, "I hope, whether we have more books or not than they have at Cambridge, we shall make as good use of

of them as they do." Being asked whether All-Souls or Christ-Church library was the largest, he answered, "All-Souls library is the largest we have, except the Bodleian." "Aye," (said the King) that is the public library."

His Majesty enquired if he was then writing any thing. He answered, he was not, for he had pretty well told the world what he knew, and must now read to acquire more knowledge. The King, as it should seem with a view to urge him to rely on his own stories as an original writer, and to continue his labours, then said, "I do not think you borrow much from any body." Johnson said, he thought he had already done his part as a writer. "I should have thought so too," (said the King) if you had not written so well." Johnson observed to me, upon this, that "no man could have paid a handfomer compliment; and it was fit for a King to pay. It was decisive." When asked by another friend, at Sir Joshua Reynolds's, whether he made any reply to this high compliment, he answered, "No, Sir. When the King had said it, it was to be so. It was not for me to bandy civilities with my sovereign." Perhaps no man who had spent his whole life in courts could have shewn a more nice and dignified sense of true politeness, than Johnson did in this instance.

His Majesty having observed to him that he supposed he must have read a great deal, Johnson answered, that he thought more than he read; that he had read a great deal in the early part of his life, but having fallen into ill health, he had not been able to read much, compared with others: for instance, he said he had not read much, compared with Dr. Warburton. Upon which the King said, that he heard Dr. Warburton was a man of such general knowledge, that you could scarce talk with him on any subject on which he was not qualified to speak; and that his learning resembled Garrick's acting, in its universality. His Majesty then talked of the controversy between Warburton and Lowth, which he seemed to have read, and asked Johnson what he thought of it. Johnson answered, "Warburton has most general, most scholastic learning; Lowth is the more correct scholar. I do not know which of them calls names best." The King was pleased to say he was of the same opinion; adding, "You do not think then, Dr. Johnson, that there was much argument in the case." Johnson said, he did not think there was. "Why truly," (said the King) when once it comes to calling names, argument is pretty well at an end."

His Majesty then asked him what he thought of Lord Lyttelton's history, which was then just published. Johnson said, he thought his style pretty good, but that he

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had blamed Henry the Second rather too much. "Why," (said the King) they seldom do these things by halves." "No, Sir," (answered Johnson) not to Kings." But fearing to be misunderstood, he proceeded to explain himself; and immediately subjoined, "That for those who spoke worse of Kings than they deserved, he could find no excuse, but that he could more easily conceive how some might speak better of them than they deserved, without any ill intention; for, as Kings had much in their power to give, those who were favoured by them would frequently, from gratitude, exaggerate their praises; and as this proceeded from a good motive, it was certainly excusable, as far as error could be excusable."

The King then asked him what he thought of Dr. Hill. Johnson answered, that he was an ingenious man, but had no veracity; and immediately mentioned, as an instance of it, an assertion of that writer, that he had seen objects magnified to a much greater degree by using three or four microscopes at a time, than by using one. "Now (added Johnson) every one acquainted with microscopes knows, that the more of them he looks through, the less the object will appear." "Why," (replied the King) this is not only telling an untruth, but telling it clumsily; for, if that be the case, every one who can look through a microscope will be able to detect him."

"I now (said Johnson to his friends, when relating what had passed) began to consider that I was depreciating this man in the estimation of his sovereign, and thought it was time for me to say something that might be more favourable." He added, therefore, that Dr. Hill was, notwithstanding, a very curious observer; and if he would have been contented to tell the world no more than he knew, he might have been a very considerable man, and needed not to have recourse to such mean expedients to raise his reputation.

The King then talked of literary journals, mentioned particularly the *Journal des Savans*, and asked Johnson if it was well done. Johnson said, it was formerly very well done, and gave some account of the persons who began it, and carried it on for some years; enlarging at the same time, on the nature and use of such works. The King asked him if it was well done now. Johnson answered, he had no reason to think that it was. The King then asked him if there were any other literary journals published in this kingdom, except the Monthly and Critical Reviews; and on being answered there were no other, his Majesty asked which of them was the best: Johnson answered, that the Monthly Review was done with most care, the Critical upon the best principles; adding, that the

3 B

authors

authors of the Monthly Review were enemies to the church. This the King said he was sorry to hear.

The conversation next turned on the Philosophical Transactions, when Johnson observed, that they had now a better method of arranging their materials than formerly. "Aye, (said the King) they are obliged to Dr. Johnson for that;" for his Majesty had heard and remembered the circumstance, which Johnson himself had forgot.

His Majesty expressed a desire to have the literary biography of this country ably executed, and proposed to Dr. Johnson to undertake it. Johnson signified his readiness to comply with his Majesty's wishes.

During the whole of this interview, Johnson talked to his Majesty with profound respect, but still in his firm manly manner, with a sonorous voice, and never in that subdued tone which is commonly used at the levee and in the drawing-room. After the King withdrew, Johnson shewed himself highly pleased with his Majesty's conversation and gracious behaviour. He said to Mr. Barnard, "Sir, they may talk of the King as they will; but he is the finest gentleman I have ever seen." And he afterwards observed to Mr. Langton, "Sir, his manners are those of as fine a gentleman as we may suppose Lewis the Fourteenth or Charles the Second."

It is melancholy to observe the frequent lowness of spirits with which Johnson was affected.—Speaking of him, in 1768, he says,

It appears from his notes of the state of his mind, that he suffered great perturbation and distraction in 1768. Nothing of his writing was given to the public this year, except the Prologue to his friend Goldsmith's comedy of "The Good-natured Man." The first lines of this Prologue are strongly characteristic of the dismal gloom of his mind; which in his case, as in the case of all who are distressed with the same malady of imagination, transfers to others its own feelings. Who could suppose that it was to introduce a comedy, when Mr. Bentley solemnly began,

"Prest'd with the load of life, the weary mind

"Surveys the general toil of human kind."

But this dark ground might make Goldsmith's humour shine the more.

We shall conclude our extracts from this volume by some account of his journey to France.

He observed, "The great in France live very magnificently, but the rest very miserably. There is no happy middle state as in England. The shops of Paris are mean; the meat in the markets is such as would be sent to a goal in England: and Mr. Thrale justly observed, that the cookery of the French was forced upon them by necessity; for they could not eat their meat, unless they added some taste to it. The French are an indelicate people; they will spit upon any place. At Madame —'s, a literary lady of rank, the footman took the sugar in his fingers, and threw it into my coffee. I was going to put it aside; but hearing it was made on purpose for me, I e'en tasted Tom's fingers. The same lady would needs make tea a *l'Angloise*. The spout of the tea-pot did not pour freely: she bade the footman blow into it. France is worse than Scotland in every thing but climate. Nature has done more for the French; but they have done less for themselves than the Scotch have done."

It happened that Foote was at Paris at the same time with Dr. Johnson, and his description of my friend while there was abundantly ludicrous. He told me, that the French were quite astonished at his figure and manner, and at his dress, which he obstinately continued exactly as in London;—his brown clothes, black stockings, and plain shirt. He mentioned, that an Irish gentleman said to Johnson, "Sir, you have not seen the best French players." Johnson. "Players, Sir! I look on them as no better than creatures set upon tables and joint-stools to make faces and produce laughter, like dancing dogs."—"But, Sir, you will allow that some players are better than others?" Johnson. "Yes, Sir, as some dogs dance better than others."

While Johnson was in France, he was generally very resolute in speaking Latin. It was a maxim with him that a man should not let himself down, by speaking a language which he speaks imperfectly. Indeed, we must have often observed how inferior, how much like a child a man appears, who speaks a broken tongue. When Sir Joshua Reynolds, at one of the dinners of the Royal Academy, presented him to a Frenchman of great distinction, he would not deign to speak French, but talked Latin, though his Excellency did not understand it, owing, perhaps, to Johnson's English pronunciation: yet upon another occasion he was observed to speak French to a Frenchman of high rank, who spoke English; and being asked the reason, with some expression of surprise,—he answered, "Because I think my French is as good as his English."

[To be continued.]

CURSORY CRITICISMS ON THE
EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE
PUBLISHED BY EDMOND MALONE.

A falcon, tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Macbeth.

Many have been the commentators on Shakespeare, and it must be confessed, the chief business they have employed themselves in has been to find fault with their predecessors. The author now before us nobly steps forth to rescue our injured bard from one of his manglers.

This work begins with an address to the Monthly and Critical Reviewers, which, for its singularity, we shall give at large.

I prefix this address in order to induce you, before you pass sentence on the following pages, to read them through:—"Strike, but hear!" To enable you to do this I have desired my publishers to send each of you a copy; for, though you may have Jack the Giant-killer's coat, it has never been suspected that you possess Fortunatus's purse; and the title of a book, read in a newspaper, or through a shop-window, may not be always a sufficient ground for unqualified condemnation and virulent abuse.

On second thoughts, however, I believe I might as well have saved them the trouble; since you will, most probably, allow Mr. Malone the grateful privilege of reviewing it himself: the virtue and honour of this literary hero frequently condescending to bring down an unsuspicious enemy from the marked battery of a Review. And yet, I see, one of your "gangs" has the effrontery to boast that it

—Nothing extenuates,

Nor sets down aught in malice.

That you "nothing extenuate," unless it be in favour of yourselves or your employers, I can easily believe; but the next line certainly requires, if not a different reading, an opposite construction. It suits your purpose, no doubt, to delude the unwary by false colours; as the devil, when he commences innkeeper, hangs out an angel for his sign. The real meaning, however, is that you

—set down *all* in malice.

Shakspeare's morality, in the hands of a Reviewer, is to be read backward, like a witch's prayer.

Accustomed as you are to every species of misrepresentation, you must by no means do me the injustice to say that I treat

you with contempt. For, though a literary prostitute be, in reality, a most despicable character, I cannot but consider you in, if not a far superior, at least, a very different light;—as two formidable, in short, and mischievous gangs of nocturnal banditti, or invisible footpads, equally cowardly and malignant, who attack when there can be no defence, and assassinate or destroy where you cannot plunder. And yet, surprising as it is, while offenders of comparative insignificance are almost every day exposed on pillories, or perishing in dungeons, you have the luck to escape the resentment of the injured, and the vengeance of the law! Upon my word, gentleman, I admire your good fortune, though I cannot persuade myself you deserve it; and, indeed, as guilt is only hardened by impunity, the sooner, I think, you are brought to justice the better. Nor is this event, perhaps, at so great a distance as you may imagine; even *the Monster*, you know, was caught at last; and, though you possibly conceive this brother assassin to have been as inferior to you in cunning, as he certainly was in criminality, it will not be amiss to let his fate be a warning to you.

I shall make no apology for having taken up so much of your time, which would, most probably, have been worse employed. You may now proceed to gratify your malice, and take your revenge; and (as I know you are fond of Scripture quotations) *the Lord reward you according to your works!*

The reason for this attack on Mr. Malone, appears in the preface.

Mr. Malone, in the year 1780, when publishing a Supplement to Shakspeare of plays which he never wrote, modestly remarked that by a diligent collation of all the old copies thitherto discovered, and the judicious restoration of ancient readings, the text of this author seemed then finally settled. Since that period, however, he has been labouring "with unceasing sollicitude," for the space of "eight years" to convince the public that he had, if not directly asserted the thing which was not, at least gone a little further than was consistent with the exact state of the case. For, if the text had been already diligently collated with all the old copies, why should he make such a parade of having collated it himself? If it had not been so collated, why should he say it had? This fact is therefore manifest, upon Mr. Malone's own evidence, that the text of Shakspeare had never been collated, whether diligently or not, with all or any of the old copies, by any person before Mr. Malone. To which one may add that even this great critic's collation has not been either so diligent or so successful as he would induce us to believe; and also that

it would have been much better for the said text if he had never collated it at all. By a judicious restoration of ancient readings, Mr. Malone seems to understand the replacing of all the gross and palpable blunders of the first folio, from which it has been the labour of such critics as Rowe, Pope, Theobald, Warburton, and Hanmer to purge the text. Mr. Malone is a critic of a very different description.

I have thought proper, in the following pages, to make a few observations on some of Mr. Malone's notes. Now Mr. Malone will take this exceedingly ill; for Mr. Malone has a very high opinion of himself, and a very mean one of every body else. But I confess I do not seek to please Mr. Malone: I wish to rescue the language and sense of an admirable author from the barbarism and corruption they have acquired in passing through the hands of this incompetent and unworthy editor. In a word, I mean to convict and not to convince him.

The total want of ear and judgement, under which Mr. Malone will be found to labour, is undoubtedly a natural defect, for which he would be an object rather of pity than of reprehension, if he had not forced himself into an employment for which ear and judgement were essential, and nature, of course in depriving him of those indispensable requisites, had utterly disqualified him. Want of courage, in a common man, may be considered as mere weakness of nerves; in a commander, it is punished with death.

But it is not the want of ear and judgement only of which I have to accuse Mr. Malone: he stands charged with divers other high crimes and misdemeanors against the divine majesty of our sovereign lord of the drama; with deforming his text, and degrading his margin, by intentional corruption, flagrant misrepresentation, malignant hypercriticism, and unexampled scurrility. These charges shall be proved—not, as Mr. Malone proves things, by groundless opinion and confident assertion, but—by fact, argument, and demonstration. How sayest thou, culprit? Guilty or not guilty?

To follow our author through the vast variety of errors he has discovered, would oblige us to copy his work; we shall therefore only select what he says respecting Mr. Malone's metre.

"Let us now examine how far he was acquainted with the metre of these plays." Ay marry, now for it; this is a subject upon which we are quite at home.

In the *Winter's Tale*, we find,—

"What wheels? racks? fires? what flaying? boiling?"

"In leads, or oils?"—

"Not knowing that *fires* was used as a disyllable he added the word *burning* at the end of the line."

He did so; and it will be evident to every one who can read that the addition was absolutely necessary, in point of quantity, to the perfection of the line. Mr. Malone can not read, and is totally ignorant of the consequences of his own absurd ideas; he could never else have thought such a line as the following consistent with the laws of metre:

"What wheels? racks? *fi-ers*? what *flay-ing*? *boiling*?"

Thus, however, he insists that Shakspeare intended us to read—*fwor-en, cha-rums*, instead of *sworn, charms*; *fu-ar*, for *sure*, &c. &c. converting one syllable into two, two into three or four and so on.

Instead of

"And so to arms, victorious noble father,"

with the second folio, we are to read

"And so to a-rums, vic-to-ri-ous father," because *noble*, or some other word of equal quantity, has been omitted by the printer of the first.

Instead of

"But prove it, Henry, and thou shalt be king."

As given by the editor of the second folio, "not knowing Henry to be used as a trisyllable," we are to read:

"Prove it, He-ne-ry, and thou shalt be king."

Instead of

"Pours into captains wounds! banishment."

pours being a disyllable, we are to adopt the following harmonious line:

"Po-urs into cap-tains wounds! banishment."

Instead of

"She's tickled now, her fume can need no spurs."

he thinks it more in the author's manner to read:

"She's tickled now; her fume needs no spurs."

Instead of

"The body of the city, country, court:"

"The body of ci-ty, coun-te-ry, court."

And instead of

"Burn hotter than my faith. O but dear Sir."

"Bu-urn bot-ter than my faith. O but Sir."

"The editor, indeed," he says, "was even ignorant of the author's manner of accenting words, for in the *Tempest*, where we find,

"—Spirits, which by mine art

"I have from their confines call'd to enact

"My present fancies,"—

he exhibits the second line thus:

"I have from all their confines call'd to enact."

It is somewhat lucky, however, for the editor of the second folio, that we are able to produce in his defence no less decisive a testimony than that of Shakspeare himself. The word in question occurs in *Julius Cæsar*:

"And Cæsar's spirit, ranging for revenge
"Shall, on these confines, with a monarch's voice,
"Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war."

The reader will now judge for himself which of these two editors, the prosecutor or defendant, is most ignorant of his authors "phraseology, metre," and "manner of accenting words."

THE LAWS OF MASTERS AND SERVANTS CONSIDERED; with Observations on a Bill, to prevent the forging and counterfeiting of Certificates of Servants Characters. To which is added, an Account of a Society formed for the Increase and Encouragement of good Servants. By J. Huntingford. 8vo. London, 124 Pages.

This little treatise contains a variety of necessary articles, as, I. The state of servitude previous to the conquest.—The Acts of Parliament relating to masters, servants, artificers, and labourers, from the reign of Edward the Third to the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne. II. Remarks on the Acts, including some observations on the sumptuary laws, with the value of money and price of provisions at different periods. III. Acts of Parliament relating to masters and servants of the present century, and now in force. IV. The evils attending the present system of servants, in particular, the forging and counterfeiting of certificates of servants characters; and the advantages that would arise to employers and good servants, on an Act of Parliament being passed to stop such evils. V. Conclusion—Containing some account of the society established for the encouragement and increase of good servants, and rendering the means of regular families obtaining good servants more effectual than the modes hitherto practised.

The first chapter, which gives an historical view of the laws passed respecting servants to the reign of Queen Anne, is only a detail of aristocratic tyranny. The second has some curious particulars respecting provision and wages, and other circumstances of the times: we shall give our readers the following extract from it.

Till about the year 1609, the retailers of victuals and small wares cast their own leaden tokens, (a practice then universal, especially in London) for want of small money, there not being till then in England any copper halfpence and farthings, which were before of silver (though copper or brass money was in use in Ireland as early as the year 1339, in Scotland between the years 1370 and 1390, and in France in 1589) and the buyer was tied to one seller, and his bad commodities; so that in this respect the acts for restraining their selling at exorbitant prices were very proper, but still one effectual way of providing against the consequences of a famine, is to permit an advanced price of provisions, this necessarily enforces frugality and economy, and, by preventing a needless consumption, seems to enlarge the store, and to afford a longer subsistence.

We are indebted to Doctor Fleetwood, Bishop of Ely, for the rates or prices of provisions, in many different periods of time, for some centuries past, who towards the end of his *Chronicon Preciosum*, gives the true market price of wheat and malt for sixty years, i. e. from 1646 to 1705, both inclusive. The highest price of wheat was 4*l.* 5*s.* per quarter, in the year 1648; and of malt, in the year 1659, 2*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* and the lowest price of wheat in all that period was 1*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* in the year 1687; and of malt in 1691, seventeen shillings and four-pence. Those of the year 1705 were 1*l.* 10*s.* for wheat, and 1*l.* 6*s.* for malt. Medium for wheat between those two prices is 2*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* medium for malt between those two prices is 1*l.* 13*s.*

The bishop observes, First, that in every year there are two prices of corn, viz. that at Lady-Day, and that at Michaelmas; both which he put together, and took half of the sum, for the common price of the whole year.

Secondly, Of the first twenty years of the said sixty years, the price of wheat was 2*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*; and of malt 1*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* per quarter.

Thirdly, For the second twenty years, from 1666 to 1685, wheat 2*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* and malt 1*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

Fourthly, In the last twenty years, from 1686

1686 to 1705, wheat 2*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* and malt 1*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

Fifthly, One year with another, for the said sixty years, wheat was 2*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*; and malt 1*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* which is six shillings and two pence the bushel of wheat, and three shillings and five pence the bushel of malt, and somewhat above.

In a constitution of Archbishop Stratford, in the year 1343, we have a picture of the dress of the times, which recites, that men in holy orders scorn the tonsure (i. e. the mark of a degree clerical, encreased in size according to the advancement of the person in ecclesiastical office) and distinguished themselves with hair hanging down to their shoulders, in an effeminate manner: and apparel themselves like soldiers rather than clerks, with an upper jump (or coat) remarkably short, with excessive wide or long sleeves, not covering the elbows, but hanging down; their hair curled and powdered, and caps with tippets of a wonderful length; with long beards; and rings on their fingers; girt with girdles exceeding large and costly, having purses enamelled with figures, and various sculptures gilt, hanging with knives (like swords) in open view; their shoes chequered with red and green, exceeding long, and variously indented; with coppers to their saddles, and horns hanging at the necks of their horses; and cloaks furred at the edges, contrary to the canonical fashions, so that there is no distinction between clerks and laicks, which rendereth them unworthy of the privilege of their order. It then forbids their wearing such dress. Yet it is not to abridge clerks of open wide furcoats, called table coats, with fitting sleeves to be used at seasonable times and places; nor of short and close garments, whilst they are travelling in the country, at their own discretion.

The band came in with the puritans and other sectaries, upon the downfall of episcopacy; and in a few years afterwards became the common habit of men of all denominations and professions: which, giving way in its turn, was yet retained by the gentlemen of the long robe, (both ecclesiastical and temporal) only because they would not follow every caprice of fashion. Indeed most of the peculiar habits, both in the church, courts of justice, and in the universities, were in their day the common habit of the nation; and were retained by persons of consequence, and in places of importance, as having an air of antiquity, and thereby in some sort conducing to attract veneration: and the same, on the other hand, in proportion do persuade to a suitable gravity of demeanor: for an irreverent behaviour, in a venerable habit, is extremely burlesque and ungraceful.

We may see that many of our charity children are dressed according to the direc-

tions, or rather restrictions of the different acts: of which we have an instance in the dress of a child of Christ's Hospital in London, founded by Edward VI. in 1552; the knit cap, leather belt, breeches or drawers and upper garment the same, and that made of such length as to cover his buttocks, and not garded or pinched, but puckered, with yellow stockings, which were worn by some ordinary gentlemen in the country.

The following are the heads of the proposed Act for regulating servants.

It is presumed that a remedy for the inconveniences before mentioned might be found, if the legislature would pass an act that should enact, That any person who shall personate or assume the character of an employer of a servant, whether in livery or out of livery, in order to procure such servant an employment, or forge or counterfeits any certificate of such servant's character, or pretend that such servant hath lived with any person, other than whom he or she shall have been hired or retained by; or if any person who shall have hired or retained any servant in his service shall pretend that such servant has lived with him or her for any longer, or at any other period, or in any other town, or capacity, other than what they have resided and been employed in, or that such servant left their service at any other time than what he or she really did, that then in either of the said cases such person shall be subject to a penalty, to be recovered by distress, in default whereof to be committed to the house of correction; and that a servant offending in any of the above particulars be punished by imprisonment, unless he shall previously lay an information against any person offending against the act, when he shall be entitled to one half of the penalty.

That it might also enact, That every employer shall give to his or her servant, whether in livery or out of livery, at the time of such servant leaving his or her service, a certificate or discharge in writing to the following purport: viz.

"I do hereby certify, that A. B. was in my service at C. in the county of D. in the station of *(as the case may be)* for the term of years months (to wit) from the day of 17 to the day of 17 and is discharged from such service, and at liberty to serve elsewhere, according to the statute in that case made and provided.
"Witness my hand, at the day of in the year of our Lord 17
"E. F."

That no person shall hire a servant without his first producing such certificate, under a penalty; and a servant offering to be hired

hired without such, or forging or altering such certificate, to be imprisoned.

That in case an employer refuses to give a servant such certificate, that the servant may apply to a justice of the peace for a summons for such employer, his steward, or agent, to shew cause for such refusal; and that the justice may, on examining into the matter, give the servant a discharge from such service gratis.

That the acts of the 20 Geo. II. and the 6 Geo. III. be extended to all servants, both in livery and out of livery; and that they have the same advantages of recovering their wages, and be subject to the same

jurisdiction as labourers in husbandry; and that the term of twenty-one days, now allowed, previous to the distress on the master's goods for non-payment of wages, be reduced to a shorter period.

That the penalty on the servant, by the act of 6 Anne, for preventing mischiefs by fire, be mitigated.

That a servant carrying away his livery without the consent of his master, be punished by imprisonment.

That an appeal be allowed to the quarter sessions, but the proceedings not to be removed into the courts of Westminster.

P O E T R Y.

THE HERALD AND THE HUSBANDMAN.

—*Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.*
JUVENAL.

I With friend Juvenal agree,
Virtue's the true nobility;
Has of herself sufficient charms,
Although without a coat of arms.
Honesty does not know the rules,
Concerning Or, and Fez, and Gules.
Yet sets the wond'ring eye to gaze on
Such deeds as heralds ne'er could blazon.
Tawdry achievements out of place,
Do but augment a fool's disgrace;
A coward is a double jest,
Who has a lion for his crest:
And things are come to such a pass,
Two horses may support an ass;
And on a gamester or buffoon,
A moral motto's a lampoon.
An honest rustic having done
His master's work 'twixt fun and fun,
Retir'd to dress a little spot,
Adjoining to his homely cot,
Where pleas'd, in miniature, he found,
His landlord's culinary ground,
Some herbs that feed, and some that heal,
The winter's medicine or meal.
The sage, which in his garden seen,
No man need ever die,* I ween;
The marjoram comely to behold,
With thyme, and ruddiest marygold,
And mint, and penny-royal sweet,
To deck the cottage windows meet;
The baum, that yields a finer juice
Than all that China can produce;
With carrots red, and turnips white,
And leeks, Cadwallader's delight;
And all the savory crop, that vie
To please the palate and the eye.
Thus, as intent, he did survey
His plot, a Herald came that way,
A man of great escutcheon'd knowledge,
And member of the motley college.
Heedless the peasant pass'd he by,
Indulging this soliloquy:

"Ye gods! what an enormous space,
'Twixt man and man does nature place;
While some by deeds of honour rise,
To such a height as far out-vies
The visible diurnal sphere;
While others, like this rustic here,
Grope in the grovelling ground content,
Without or lineage or descent.
Hail, Heraldry! mysterious art,
Bright patroness of all desert,
Mankind would on a level lie,
And undistinguished live and die;
Depriv'd of thy illustrious aid,
Such! so momentous is our trade."
"Sir, says the clown, why sure you joke,
(And kept on digging as he spoke)
And prate not to extort conviction,
But merrily by way of fiction.
Say, do your manuscripts attest,
What was old father Adam's crest?
Did he a nobler coat receive
In right of marrying Mrs. Eve;
Or had supporters when he kiss'd her,
On dexter side, and side sinister;
Or was his motto, pritheer, speak,
English, French, Latin, Welch, or Greek;
Or was he not, without a lie,
Just such a nobleman as I?"

V E R S E S

ON A

SHEET OF BLANK PAPER.

By the late excellent

GEORGE THICKNESSE, Esq.

Head Master of St. Paul's School.

From Mr. THICKNESSE'S "MEMOIRS,"
just published.

FAIR spotless leaf (thou emblem pure
Of innocence) beware;
Nor think thy beauty lives secure;
'Tis dang'rous to be fair.

To wit obscene, and impious jest,
Thou liest too much expos'd:
Give truth possession of thy breast,
Or be for ever clos'd.

Some

* *Cui moriatur homo, cui salvia crescit in herbo* &

Some wanton pen may scrawl thee o'er,
And blot thy virgin face;
And whiteness, deem'd thy praise before,
May turn to thy disgrace.

O give me then thy faultless page,
Ere yet foul stain be drank,
On Virtue's side with me engage,
Nor leave for Vice a blank.

By thee shall idle vacant hearts
This useful moral learn,
That unemployed, the brightest parts
To vice and folly turn.

By thee shall innocence be taught,
What dangers wait on youth,
Unless with early precepts fraught,
And preposers'd with truth.

By thee shall beauty learn to yield
To real worth her charms;
For virtue (though an ample shield)
But incompletely arms.

L I N E S

ADDED BY

MR. HASTINGS

TO

MICKLE'S LUSIAD.

IN the Tenth Book of the LUSIAD of CAMOENS, the goddess predicts to Gama the future conquests of the Portuguese in India. After detailing the heroic actions of Pacheco, she laments his fate in the following passage, to which MR. HASTINGS, continuing the predictions to his own times, added the succeeding lines which are distinguished by inverted commas.

THE lofty song, for paleness o'er her
spread,
The nymph suspends, and bows the languid
head;
Her faltering words are breath'd in plain-
tive sighs,

Ah! Belisarius! injur'd chief, she cries,
Ah! wipe thy tears: in war thy rival see,
Godlike Pacheco falls despoil'd like thee:
In him, in thee, dishonour'd Virtue bleeds,
And Valeur weeps to view her fairest deeds;
Weeps o'er Pacheco where forlorn he lies
Deep in the dungeon's gloom, and friend-
less dies.

"Yet shrink not, gallant Lusian, nor repine
That man's eternal destiny is thine!
Where'er success th' advent'rous chief
befriends,

"Fell malice on his parting step attends;
"On Britain's candidates for fame await,
"As now on thee, the stern decrees of fate.
"Thus are Ambition's fondest hopes o'er-
reach'd,

"One dies *imprison'd*---and one lives *im-
peach'd*!"

* Doors closely bolted and barred.

† Those who are acquainted with the use made in College of this luxurious article, will easily understand this passage.

Written on the COVER of an INK-STAND
made from SHAKESPEARE'S MUL-
BERRY TREE.

BY DR. HARRINGTON, OF BATH.

Frustru cognoscitur arbor.

SWEET relic! sprung from Shakespeare's
hallow'd tree,
Prove thou a fount for immortality:
Spirit divine! some sacred breast inspire
With kindred passion and congenial fire;
The golden fruit from some new scion raise,
And on his mulberry ingraft his bays.

I N S C R I P T I O N

FOR

DR. JOHNSON'S MONUMENT
IN ST. PAUL'S.

BY THE LATE HENRY FLOOD, ESQ.

WHAT need of Latin or of Greek to
grace
Our Johnson's memory, or adorn his
grave;
His native tongue demands this mournful
space,
To pay the immortality he gave.

F U L L T E R M,

AN OXFORD ELEGY.

BY THOMAS CLUBBES, B.A.

NOW Term's return'd, again the crazy
found,
Of bell half-crack'd, proclaims the hour
of pray'rs;
Assembling duns the *sported oak** surround,
And useless plate† lies rotting on the stairs.

Now loungers dull their matin rounds
begin,
Now cheeks of half-starv'd *scouts* begin to
bloom;
The rattling plates, and clashing glasses'
din,
Speak the full hall, and crowded common
room.

Now down the far-sam'd High-street's
crowded walk,
Stalks in slow pace the solitary *Ralpb*;
With useful scorn regards the sneering talk,
The pointed finger, or the rude loud laugh.

Now many a *freshman* grim, of form un-
couth,
The cub, half-grown, of some rude rustic
bear,
Trips by his father's side, a hopeful youth,
Array'd in Sunday cloaths, and lank long
hair.

Low his long coat in doubling volumes
reaches,
With swelling sleeve, that dangles to and
fro;

That

That with broad friendly flap to guard the breeches,
And this to give its wearer room to grow.

Behold him trembling 'fore the black-stol'd throng,
Which frighted *freshmen* with such terror view,
While fond papa proclaims in whispers loud,
"My Jack has read Cordery through and through."

Yet soon the youth forgets his rustic bent,
Laughs at the stiff-wigg'd strutting of the doctors,

Ticks with the tradesmen, thwacks the *Raphs* in Lent,
His tutors mimic, and defies the proctors.

Audacious he, soon thinks it no disgrace,
When *Kit* † from closet rears his hateful head,

And with quick hand, and grinning Gorgon face,
Lugs from a pocket fly *citations* dread.

See where the traces of a midnight row,
In recent marks on staircase foul remain;
Where broken chairs in ruin sad lie low,
And many a fallen stone, and fractur'd pane.

Some stranger passing by, with wily air
And cautious hand a shatter'd fragment takes;

Then bids his son of riots rude beware,
"These Oxford scholars, boy, are horrid rakes."

Shall I remember, in far time to come,
When age has spread his wrinkles o'er my brow,

Quick travelling to the all-devouring tomb,
The happy, happy hours I spend here now.

Or think how fast the golden moments flow,
As Cynthia's rays upon the silver stream,
Fair as the flowret's diamond crest of dew,
Fair as the visions of a morning dream.

Hail! lion proctor, hail too, jackall pro',
With gracious bow my homage due receive,
Hail, mighty pam of academic loo,
Hail, negro majesty of velvet sleeve.

How oft, like mouse from fierce Grimal-kin's paw,
With trembling feet of fear from thee I've fled,

When passing, in thy Sultan frown I saw
Tobations, § *crosses*, || *impositions*, ¶ dread.

Will memory find, where I so oft was wont,
On Isis' stream to ply the frequent oar,
Sad Rosamunda's lonely tomb to haunt,
And dream I saw her tread the pebbled shore?

† Christ. Warton, a bailiff.

|| A mark of disgrace in the buttery book.

§ The College appellation for a reprimand.

¶ Talks imposed for bad behaviour.

How oft awaken'd by ambition's calls,
Smit with the fond, the dear desire of fame,
I've scribbled verses on the *beggar's* walls,
And carv'd on wainscots, chairs, and stools,
my name.

Haply some curious wight, in future time,
My worn initials on the wall may see,
And ah! where then my hopes of fame for rhyme,

May ask, unthinkingly, "Pray, who was he?"

Bless'd be the man who then shall kindly say,

"I've heard him mention'd once, "a strange young dog;"

"Who'd waste, in scribbling rhymes, the live-long day,

"You've seen his verses, doubtless, in the *beg*."

Oft would his wiser friends tell him to chuse,

(For wiser friends sure know what lore is best)

Studies of profit for the threadbare muse,
Was by the sons of want alone profess.

Thus *job'd*, his wiser friends but *job'd* in vain,

The youth disdain'd, and their advice was nought;

He still pursu'd the dull poetic strain,
And neither logic read, nor logic wrote.

In vain did Prudence point to system plann'd,

Dial Poverty with famish'd eye-ball stare,
Ambition wave his shadow-grasping hand,

And small-ey'd Avarice knit his brow of care.

His strains, perhaps—for verses publish'd he,

(Odd things does fate sometimes together join)

With many a sprig of straying flower you'll see,

Portmantetus *fage* and *learned* boxes line.

Yet think not ill of Clubb's neglected rhymes,

Though of fame's far-refounding voice they miss,

Precepts too good they held for such bad times,

Too moral verses for an age like *this*.

At him nor let the critic's growl be hurl'd,
But with the action learn to view its ends;

Like others, though he wrote to mend the world,

He publish'd only to oblige his friends.

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALTHOUGH the theatrical season is far advanced, yet we have had some novelties brought out: but before we proceed to review them, we must notice a performance by some Ladies and Gentlemen, who generously stepped forward, for the purpose of assisting the New Literary Fund.

—Having procured permission from the Chamberlain for one night's performance, they undertook to perform the tragedy of King Richard III. and the farce of the Citizen. They succeeded in part; for although the house was not full, yet being at Opera prices, it produced a handsome profit.

The following are the Ladies and Gentlemen who chiefly excited themselves on this laudable occasion.

In the Play.

Richard, - - -	Captain Morris.
Richmond, - - -	Mr. Crewe.
Henry, - - -	Mr. Horwell.
Tressel, - - -	Mr. Deputy Birch.
Queen, - - -	Mrs. Hunter.
Lady Ann, - - -	Mrs. Pollard.
Prince Edward, - - -	Miss Francis.
Lieut. of the Tower, - - -	Mr. A. Morris.

In the Farce.

Maria, - - -	Mrs. Pollard.
Corinna, - - -	Miss Francis.
Old Philpot, - - -	Mr. Hurlstone.
Young Philpot, - - -	Mr. Hewardine.
Old Wilding, - - -	Mr. Hurlstone, Jun.
Young Wilding, - - -	Mr. Crewe.
Quill Drive, - - -	Mr. Ridgway.
Dapper, - - -	Mr. Lane.

It is not necessary for us to praise an aid given to an institution, which has for its object to relieve the distresses of those whose fancy has cheered, or whose genius has adorned the age in which we live. In the moral view, these exertions bore the aspect of pure benevolence—in a critical view, they had much merit. The parts of Richard, Henry, and Lady Ann; and in the farce, those of Maria, Young and Old Philpot, were very ably sustained.

Capt. Morris, brother of the lyric writer, shewed much spirit and discrimination. He also hazarded some changes which demand approbation. Our judgment, we are free to confess, goes with him in the exclusion of the Ghosts. The introduction of his son previous to the battle, an idea, we presume, taken from Horace Walpole, had a good effect in softening the ferocity of the character. The scene thus introduced, and written, as we understand, by Mr. Morris, has our highest praise, when we say that it assimilated not unhappily with the original text.

At *Covent-Garden*, a new Opera, in two acts, was presented, under the title of "Zelma; or, The Will o' the Wisp."-----

The following are the persons of the drama;

Hazem, (Prince of the	} Mr. Inledon.
Arabs in Spain) .	
Nouri, } (Friends of the	} Mr. Hull.
Aleddin, } the Prince)	
Darif (a Fisherman) .	Mr. Davies.
Captain, - - - - -	Mr. Munden.
Barbara, (Wife of Darif)	} Mr. Thompson.
Zelma, (their adopted	
daughter) - - - - -	Mrs. Martyn.
Nerimana, (an Enchan-	} Mad. Carnivale.
treis) - - - - -	
	Miss Chapman.

This piece, which is taken from the German, is obviously designed to be a mere vehicle of music. Hazem is condemned by the Enchantress to wander disguised and dethroned, until he can win a virgin heart by his intrinsic merits, independent of his claims to royalty. This acquisition he finds in Zelma, and their union is only delayed by the improbable stratagem of Barbara endeavouring to pass herself, with the consent of her husband, on the Prince for her adopted daughter. The fraud is discovered in the end, and the lovers united.

The performance went on without exciting either much satisfaction or disgust in the audience. The songs, which are attributed to Mr. Hayley, are of that kind of composition with which the public has of late been so profusely deluged. The dialogue has all the meagreness of translation. An expensive and brilliant series of decoration has been prepared for this piece, and several of the scenes are very beautiful.

What chiefly recommends this musical piece is, that it has introduced to the public eye Madame Carnivale, whose first performance gives the promise of the most pleasing talents. An elegant figure—accomplished manners—an easy and graceful deportment—a clear, articulate delivery—a musical organ, highly cultivated, are the requisites with which this lady, in her young widowhood, makes choice of the stage as a profession.

At the *Hay-Market*, [Drury-Lane Company] a new Comedy, under the title of "The Fugitive," after long expectation, made its appearance. The principal persons of the drama are---

Lord Darford, - - -	Mr. Dodd.
Sir William Wingrove, - - -	Mr. Bensley.
Mr. Wingrove, - - -	Mr. Wroughton,
Admiral, - - - - -	Mr. King.
Mr. Manly, - - - - -	Mr. Parsons.
Harry Manly, - - - - -	Mr. Palmer.
Walford, - - - - -	Mr. Barrymore.
Laron, - - - - -	Mr. Wewitzer.
Irishman, - - - - -	Mr. Phillimore.

Miss

Miss Herbert, - - - Miss Farren.
Mrs. Manly, - - - Mrs. Hopkins.
Miss Manly, - - - Mrs. Kemble.
Madame Laron, - - Miss Pope.
Aunt, - - - Mrs. Ward.
Miss Wingrove, - - Mrs. Jordan.

The outline of the fable is shortly this: Sir William Wingrove, who is infatuated with the pride of birth, determines to marry his daughter to Lord Darford, a nobleman without honour or feeling. Attached to young Manly, a gay fellow, with the errors of youth, he determines to elope with him. He comes to the appointment, but drunk, which so alarms Julia Wingrove, that she will not trust herself to a rake and a drunkard---She flies from him---is taken to the house of Laron, whose wife introduces her as a girl to Manly, the father of her lover, who is an old debauchee---She flies from this house---is protected by Welford, the lover of Miss Manly, and here she dresses in boy's cloaths, and is found by the Admiral in his garden, who mistakes her for a thief; but she discovers herself to Rachel, the sister of the Admiral, and aunt of her friend Miss Herbert. She sees Harry Manly, pardons, but will not renew her confidence in him. She is beset by Lord Darford and his domestics, who attempt to carry her off, and she is rescued by her lover. She then returns to her father's, who, on the disclosure of the baseness of Lord Darford, consents to her union with Harry Manly. Miss Herbert is attached to Young Wingrove, and he being tainted with something of his father's pride of birth, the ridicules, corrects, and amends his heart. The Manly family form an-

other episode. Mrs. Manly is jealous of her husband, and a scene worked up with the highest humour takes place between the Admiral and Mr. Manly, which was acted with such inimitable spirit by Mr. King and Mr. Parsons, that it was several minutes before the loud and reiterated plaudits of the audience finally ceased.

Highly as this comedy has been spoken of by the different newspapers, we can by no means join them in their applause, and must attribute these effusions of praise to the wishes of the different editors to help a brother of the trade; Mr. Richardson, the author, being well known to have conducted one of these publications. The plot has merit, but the characters are evidently borrowed, as are many of the scenes from modern plays; and so closely copied, that we may almost say they were stolen---Lord Darford is Cibber's Lord Foppington, in the *Relapse*; the Admiral is Cumberland's *Ironside*; Laron and his wife are the Mr. and Mrs. Fulmer, in the same gentleman's comedy of the *West-Indian*; the scene between Harry Manly and Miss Wingrove is copied from that between Charles and Harriot, in the *Jealous Wife*; and a scene between Miss Farren and Wroughton is as evidently borrowed from a scene between the same performers in a very recent comedy; and the hint of that scene between the Admiral and Old Manly, is evidently taken from one with Croaker, in Goldsmith's *Good-natur'd Man*. On the whole, although the comedy, to use a theatrical phrase, goes off well, yet we wish he had given us, at least an attempt, at some originality of character.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

IN the House of Lords, Tuesday, March 27, Mr. Hobart, and other Members of the House of Commons, brought up the bill for appropriating the additional sum of 400,000*l.* towards liquidating the national debt, which was read a first time, as were also a number of road and inclosure bills that were brought up at the same time.

Same day, in the House of Commons, a considerable number of petitions were presented from various parts of the kingdom, praying the abolition of the slave trade. They were referred to the committee for discussion on the 2d of April.

The bill for inclosing the New Forest was passed in a Committee of the whole House, and the bill for the settlement of the Duke of York was read a third time, and ordered to be committed.

Pursuant to a resolution of the committee of the whole House, leave was given to bring in a bill to enable his Majesty to make a grant of that part of Whitehall,

heretofore called the Lottery-Office. This is intended for stabling for the Duke of York.

The Greenland fishery bill was read a second time and committed.

The two seamen's bills, and the servants character certificate bill were reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

A report was made from the expiring laws committee, and a bill ordered.

Mr. Morton from the India Company presented several papers relative to the war in India, preparatory to the opening of the India budget.

Wednesday, March 28, in a committee went through the Duke and Duchess of York's establishment bill.

Agreed to the report of the committee, and ordered in a bill accordingly, to revise and amend the 6th of the King, relative to the carrying of goods, cattle, &c. from Southampton to the Isle of Wight.

Received and agreed to the report of the committee

committee for empowering his Majesty to grant away the old Lottery-Office in Privy-Garden, and a bill was ordered in pursuant thereto.

Mr. Wilberforce presented a petition from Glasgow, and its neighbourhood, signed by upwards of 13,000 persons, against the slave trade. He also presented a petition from the people called Quakers against the said trade. Petitions were also presented from Bedford, Wooburn, Boston, and upwards of twenty other places on the same subject.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the excise laws relative to the manufacture of flint glass.

Sir Benjamin Hannmet moved for leave to bring in a bill to render the estates of bankers, after their decease, liable to their debts, which was ordered.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the House going into a committee of ways and means, and the House having resolved itself into a committee accordingly, Mr. Hobart in the Chair, the Right Hon. Gentleman moved a resolution, that the sum of 312,500*l.* be raised by a lottery, which lottery, he said, was to consist as usual of 50,000 tickets, and which were to be paid for by the usual instalments, at the rate of 16*l.* 5*s.* each. The resolution was put and carried.

The order of the day having been read for resuming the debate on the motion of Major Maitland, "That it appears from the military consultations of the 12th of August, 1788, that the object which the Madras Government had in view, by sending a military force to the Travancore country, was to have them stationed in the place from whence they could, with the greatest ease and expedition, invade Tip-poo's dominions," the Speaker read the motion from the chair, and the amendment proposed on a former night by Colonel Phipps, for adding the words, "in case such an operation should be deemed necessary by the aggression of the latter against the Rajah of Travancore, which was a circumstance to be expected."

A debate ensued, and, the question being put, the amendment was carried without a division.

Colonel Phipps then moved, "That it appears to this House that the agreement entered into by Lord Cornwallis with the Nizam, by his Lordship's letter of the 27th of July, 1789; the establishment of a military post in Travancore; and the origin and continuance of the war against Tip-poo, are consistent with the wise, moderate, and politic views established by the Parliament of Great-Britain, in the system laid down for our Government in India."

A second debate then took place, and the question was carried without a division.

Thursday, March 29, the report of one resolution of the committee of ways and means, relative to the lottery for the year 1793, was made, and a bill ordered.

The bill for regulating ale-house licences was read the second time, and committed for Wednesday next.

The Duke of York's annuity bill was reported, and ordered to be engrossed, and to be read the third time to-morrow.

The bill for the disposal of the late lottery-offices was presented, and read the first time.

Friday, March 30, the Duke of York's annuity bill was read the first time, and passed.

The Chairman of the committee appointed to try the merits of the Roxburgh election, reported, that Sir George Douglas was duly elected; and that the petition of John Rutherford, Esq. was neither frivolous nor vexatious.

On the second reading of the bill for removing the stand of hackney-coaches in Bond-street, there was a conversation of some length; it being strongly opposed, there was a division; when there appeared for it 100, against it 5.

Mr. Pitt's national debt bill, after a long conversation, in which Mr. Fox pointed out several objections to it, was ordered to be committed on Tuesday next.

The Master of the Rolls moved for an account to be laid upon the table, of the different sums vested in the governor and company of the bank of England, in trust for wards and litigants in Chancery, which was agreed to. His object in this was, that the whole sum now vested in that manner was 11,100,000*l.* and in hard cash 60,000*l.* and upwards. He proposed to bring in a bill for applying some of this money to building offices for the clerks in Chancery, and the accountant. He also rather unnecessarily reminded the House, this was not to be considered as a reduction of the national debt.

Monday, April 2, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the order for the ballot on the Steying election should be discharged till after the Easter recess. He also moved, that the bill for inclosing a certain portion of the New Forest, for the purpose of raising timber for the navy, should be read a second time, committed, and afterwards printed, that gentlemen might have it in their power to consider it during the recess.

The Master of the Rolls moved for leave to bring in a bill for putting out certain dormant sums of money in Chancery, upon good security, for the purpose of building certain offices, for the payment of additional clerks, and the increase of the salaries of those already employed. After some

Some conversation between Sir James Johnstone, Mr. Baker, and the Master of the Rolls, leave was given.

The order of the day was then read for the House going into a Committee on the African slave trade, Mr. Hobart in the chair, when Mr. Wilberforce immediately rose, and, after a considerable portion of introductory matter, calculated to rouse the attention, and awaken the interest of the House, entered at large into his subject. He began by stating, that since the question had been first agitated, the importation of slaves into the West India Islands had been considerably increased. Into the Islands of Jamaica alone, there had been 37,000 slaves imported in the two last years. He next took a review of the manner in which negroes were procured in Africa; enlarged upon the disgrace which the trade brought upon our national character from the conduct of those who were engaged in it; and gave several instances of a nature shocking to humanity. The passage of the slaves to the West Indies, he contended, was not bettered by any thing that had been done, nor could it be by any thing that would be done. He then proceeded to prove, that the trade, in place of being a nursery, was the grave of our seamen; and having spoken for upwards of three hours, during the whole of which he had rivetted the attention of the House, he concluded with moving, "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the trade carried on by British subjects, for the purpose of obtaining slaves on the Coast of Africa, ought to be abolished."

This, if carried, he should follow up by another, "That the chairman be directed to move the House for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of the slave trade." In this bill time might be given for that abolition, as to the House might seem meet.

A long debate afterwards followed, in which Mr. Bayley, Mr. Vaughan, Colonel Taitton, and others, bore a part.

Mr. Dundas moved an amendment to insert the word gradually, which was seconded and supported by the Speaker.

Mr. Jenkinson partly agreed with the amendment, but moved that the House do now adjourn.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was for the original motion.

The question was put upon Mr. Jenkinson's motion for the adjournment, and negatived by a division of Ayes 87, Noes 234.

The question on the amendment was next put and carried, Ayes 103, Noes 125.

The question was then put on the motion to amend and carried by a division of Ayes 230, Noes 85, majority 145 for the gradual abolition of the slave trade.

The call of the House was then discharged, and the House at seven on Tuesday morning adjourned.

In the House of Lords, Tuesday, April 3, the committee of privileges took into further consideration the petitions relative to the elections in Scotland, and having made a farther progress upon the Newark claim, the committee put off the farther hearing until the 18th inst.

The Duke and Duchess of York's Annuity Bill was read a third time, and passed, and sent back to the Commons by two Judges.

Same day, in the House of Commons, In a Committee went through the 18e of Wight importation bill, the indemnity bill, the land tax commissioners name bill, and militia pay and cloathing bill.

The seamen's bill and the lottery bill were read the second time.

Mr. Mainwaring, in behalf of the Grand Jury of the county of Middlesex, presented the petition concerning infuring in the lottery, and prayed the House would take the subject into consideration. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mainwaring said, that the law for regulating hackney coaches occasioned a good deal of difference of opinion, which was often the cause of much inconvenience. His object was to have this point settled, and the law rendered clear. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the Act of 7th George III. for regulating hackney coaches, Coachmen, &c.

The report of the Greenland fishery bill was received and agreed to.

The national debt bill was committed to a committee of the whole House, and ordered to be recommitted on Wednesday the 18th inst.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the House going into a committee on the New Forest bill.

Mr. Husley thought there were too few members present to enter with propriety on any discussion on the subject, otherwise he should be very happy to hear the Right Hon. Gentleman's sentiments. He wished to know why the system of the year 1786 was departed from; the bill, instead of benefit, would only be attended with expence.

Mr. Pitt wished the bill might pass the committee, and if any objection was made it might be done in a subsequent part of the proceedings.

The bill then passed the committee, and the farther consideration of it was put off for a fortnight.

The Master of the Rolls presented his bill for providing offices for the Masters in Chancery.

Mr. Attorney General presented a bill for instituting courts of justice in Newfoundland, and parts adjacent. Read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Wed.

Wednesday, April 4, the chairman of the committee to try the rights of election in the borough of Steyning, reported, that "the constable and householders with the town of Steyning only, paying foot and lot, and inhabiting the old houses only, or such houses as are built upon the site of old houses, have the right of voting for members to serve in parliament."

Mr. Pitt said, as so many election petitions remained to be tried, it was necessary to get through them as speedily as possible. With this view he moved, that the Steyning committee be fixed for the 19th; and that the Radnorshire and two or three others should follow it soon after. After these thirteen remained, and he hoped some mode would be devised of determining them with dispatch.

When the order of the day was read for the House to resolve itself into a committee of supply on the lottery bill; Mr. Taylor opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair, and expressed the strongest disapprobation of the mode of raising money by lottery. Several other members (many of whom generally vote with Ministry) were of the same opinion. It was, however, at length agreed, that an enquiry should be entered into respecting the evils which the lottery produced, and to devise, if possible, means to obviate them. The lottery of this year it was generally agreed should go on, because it was certainly too late to retract it.

Mr. Ryder submitted some resolutions to the House relative to sugar; one of which was, that the drawback should not be allowed when the article exceeded a certain price. The tendency of the whole was to lower the price, and they passed without opposition.

Mr. Fox gave notice, that if Mr. Dundas brought nothing forward on the subject of the slave trade before Wednesday the 18th inst. he would on that day move for a Committee of the whole House, to consider what steps shall be taken to effect the abolition of that trade.

Thursday, April 5, a message was received from the Lords, that their Lordships would proceed further in the trial of Mr. Hastings on the 24th of April.

Sir Benjamin Hammet's bill, for making the real estates of bankers liable to their debts, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second, and printed.

Mr. M. A. Taylor moved for a committee to enquire into the state of the Greenland fisheries.

Mr. Dudley Ryder hoped the committee would not be necessary, when certain papers, for which he should then move, were laid on the table. He accordingly moved for accounts of said fishery from 1769; which being ordered, were laid on the table.

The bill for regulating the office of justice of peace in Middlesex was ordered to be read a second time on the 17th of April.

Mr. Hippley moved, that the latest intelligence received by his Majesty's Ministers, or the East-India company, be laid on the table. His object was to discover the authenticity of a letter which had appeared in the papers relative to an engagement between a French and English frigate, as the rumour of the business had materially depreciated public credit.

After some opposition from Mr. Dundas and Mr. Anstruther, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Sheridan moved, that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the 17th inst. to consider of the charters, petitions, &c. presented to that House, relative to the royal burghs of Scotland.

Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Anstruther, and Sir James Sinclair Erskine thought the season too far advanced to enter on this business; they also thought that it ought not to be discussed in a committee.

The question was put, and negatived without a division.

Mr. Sheridan then moved, that the House do take the said petitions into consideration on the 18th instant, which was agreed to.

Thursday, April 5, after the royal assent had been given to the bills that were ready, the Houses adjourned to the 17th instant.

In the House of Commons, Tuesday, April 17, upon the order of the day for the second reading of the bill for reforming the state of the magistracy and police for the city and liberties of Westminster, Mr. Mainwaring declaring himself obliged to dissent from the present bill for its insufficiency in obtaining the objects proposed by it. Of the present mode of administering justice there was undoubtedly much to complain; but it was equally true, that much good was found to be derived from it; but, from the bill before them, he could not promise himself any specific good; for he found no objects specified, all is vague and undetermined, and every change of administration might vary the plan adopted. Independent of this, he objected to the bill, as tending to throw a greater weight in the scale of administration. For these and other reasons, he wished not for the present, but a better bill on this subject.

Mr. Secretary Dundas replied to the several objections, which would, he conceived, come forward better when it was in a committee, where such amendments as might be deemed necessary could be adopted.

Mr. Fox, without opposing the bill, or giving any opinion upon it in toto, objected to it as tending to increase the influence of the

the crown by the appointment of the new justices.

Mr. Pitt shewed, that the same power had hitherto, and must necessarily reside in the crown, with this difference, that in the present case, the crown was obliged to appoint persons who had a temptation to act wrong, their advantages accruing from the fees of office; by the intended bill, the chance was, that those appointed would be stimulated to discharge their duty, from the danger of being discharged from their offices if they should not.

Some other observations were made from different sides of the House, without opposing the bill, which was read a second time, and committed for Wednesday next.

Upon a motion of Mr. Fox, the order for going into a committee on the next day, to take into consideration the means to be adopted for effecting the abolition of the slave trade, was discharged, and renewed for Monday next. Mr. Fox explained, that the motive which had induced him to make the motion on a former day was, that the business might not sleep; he made the present motion in consequence of the notice of Mr. Secretary Dundas of bringing forward somewhat on the above day.

Mr. Wilberforce moved, "That there be laid before the House an account of the number of ships employed in the slave trade, their tonnage, the number of slaves purchased, whence and whereto, &c. from June 1790, to January 1792." Which was ordered.

Wednesday, April 18, Mr. Sheridan called the attention of the House to the situation of the Scotch burghs. He said the avowed object which it was his wish to obtain was, the delivery from the absolute state of slavery in which the greater part of the burghesses were placed by the present constitution of the country. Having taken a full view of the question, and argued it with much force, he concluded with moving, "That the House having ordered several papers relative to the Scotch burghs, tending to prove their grievances, to be laid before them, it is incumbent upon the House to take proper steps to redress them."

A debate then ensued, which ended in a conversation between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Sheridan, and the latter consented to withdraw his motion; instead of which he moved, "That the several papers on the subject of Scotch burghs be referred to a committee," on which the House divided, Ayes 27, Noes 69.

Friday, April 20, Mr. Pitt informed the House, that he intended to call their attention on Monday next to the present state of petitions on contested elections, and would offer a proposition on the

subject, that he conceived to be highly necessary, as well for making such arrangements therein as should prevent the interruption of public business, as for removing all doubts in the parties concerned as to the time of their decision.

Mr. M. A. Taylor announced his intention to move, on Friday next, for a committee to enquire into the evils attendant on lotteries.

Monday, April 23, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the consideration of such election petitions as are yet undetermined, should be put off until the next session. This seeming to meet the sense of the House, the orders for considering the different election petitions were read, and postponed by motion, viz. the first in order to the 1st day of August, and the following ones in regular succession in that month.

The House resolved into a committee to consider of measures to be taken for the abolition of the slave trade, Mr. Beaufoy in the chair.

Mr. Dundas then rose, and in a speech of considerable length, took a view of this very extensive and complicated subject, and of every particular any way connected with it; and, after dwelling with much energy and strength on every point, he concluded by observing, that as it would be almost impossible to discuss his propositions that night, as well from their length as their nature, he would just move them for the purpose of immediately printing and offering them to the perusal of gentlemen until Wednesday, when he proposed the discussion should be gone into at length.

This being agreed to by the committee, the chairman left the chair, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Wednesday, April 25, the House of Lords met at an early hour, and proceeded further on the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq.

Same day, the House of Commons resolved itself into a committee on the measures to be taken respecting the abolition of the slave trade, Sir William Dolben in the chair.

Mr. Secretary Dundas, after a short preface, moved his first resolution, viz. "That it shall not be lawful to import any African negroes into any British colonies or plantations, in ships owned or navigated by British subjects, at any time after the first day of January, 1800."

Lord Sheffield defended the supporters of the trade from the charge of inhumanity.

Lord Mornington, in an excellent and well-delivered speech of considerable length, delivered his sentiments, and complimented

plimented Mr. Dundas on the industry and abilities he had manifested in consolidating and bringing forward such a system in so short a time; but was decidedly of opinion, that the execrable system called the slave trade ought not to be suffered a moment to exist: he therefore moved the following amendment, viz. that after the words "at any time after" should be inserted "the 1st day of January, 1795."

Mr. Beaufoy expressed his reprobation of the abominable traffic in question.

Mr. Rider avowed his conviction of the rectitude and policy of an immediate abolition, and pronounced his recantation of the former sentiments he had entertained respecting this traffic.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Wilberforce, were for the amendment, and Mr. Secretary Dundas against it; after which the House divided, Ayes 109, Noes 158.

Thursday, April 26, Mr. M. A. Taylor called the attention of the House to the great importance of the Newfoundland trade, and to the grievances under which the merchants laboured, by late acts, and concluded by moving, "That a committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the Newfoundland trade, and into the nature of the grievances complained of by the merchants."

Mr. Ryder had no objection to go into every possible enquiry, if a case was made out sufficient to warrant it.

Mr. E. Bastard was in support of the motion; he contended that the trade was improperly embarrassed with regulations, and that the merchants were desirous of a full enquiry.

Mr. Lister was also for the committee, being convinced that, under the present burdens on the trade, the merchants could not proceed.

Lord Sheffield said, if it was not convenient in the present period of the session to have a committee of the whole House, the committee of enquiry might sit up stairs. His Lordship wished that the Newfoundland bill might at all events be deferred until the enquiry was gone into.

Mr. Serjeant Watson was informed by his constituents of the mischievous restraints already on the trade, and of the further mischief they apprehended by the bill before the House, he wished, therefore, for the enquiry to be gone into.

Mr. Rolle, seeing an unanimity in the merchants of a complaint against the regulations of the trade, agreed in the necessity of enquiring into them.

Mr. J. P. Bastard contended for the necessity of enquiry, shewing that the trade, under the difficulties it had laboured with, was considerably on the decline.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admit-

ted the great national importance of the Newfoundland trade, every representation on which he was ready to receive and pay particular attention to; the present session, however, he said, was certainly too much burdened with business of the greatest importance to afford a chance for time sufficient to go through with the committee proposed: he had no objection to defer the Newfoundland fishery bill over to the next session, in which the enquiry could be fully gone into. The judicature bill, however, he thought necessary to be passed in the present session, but that could be made for one year only, and left open of course to the enquiry of the next session.

Mr. Alderman Watson was for the enquiry, but thought with Mr. Pitt, that it could not be successfully gone into in the present session.

Mr. Taylor agreed to the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and withdrew his motion.

The Newfoundland judicature bill was then ordered to be committed for Tuesday next, and the bill for the regulation of the trade to be committed that day two months.

Friday, April 27, in the House of Lords, the libel bill having been taken into consideration, Lord Kenyon and the Chancellor objected to its principle; which was very ably defended by Lord Loughborough. It was at length agreed to refer certain questions to the judges, and until their answers were received, the business was suspended.

Same day, in the House of Commons, in a committee on the slave trade, Mr. Beaufoy in the chair, read the motion adjourned from Wednesday last, that the trade do cease from the first of January, 1800.

Lord Mornington moved, as an amendment, that the year 1795 be substituted for 1800.

After some debate the amendment was rejected, on a division.

After which Sir Edw. Knatchbull moved, that the trade do cease on the first of January, 1796; which, on a division was carried, there being for it 151, against it 132. Majority 19.

Mr. Dundas presented a petition from Mr. John Dawson, of Liverpool, against the resolution proposed by him to prevent the exportation of negroes by bringing them into foreign colonies. The petition had been that morning put into his hands, and he thought he could not in justice refuse to present it. Mr. Dawson stated in it, that he was almost the only person engaged in that branch of the trade, and if the above regulation was adopted, he should be materially injured, since in consequence of an agreement entered into by him with the Spanish colonies in 1785, sanctioned as he conceived by the legislature, he had twenty-five

five vessels employed in the exportation of negroes. His property in those vessels amounted to £ 58000
The value of his warehouses 70000
negroes in the plantations 83000
Outstanding property in Mississipp- } 183000
pi, &c.
coast of Africa 51000
in England 64000

Total £ 509000

The petition was referred to the consideration of the committee to consider of measures for the abolition of the African slave trade.

Monday, April 30, Mr. Sheridan stated, that he had a petition from several of the royal burghs of Scotland, complaining of very great grievances, and praying to be heard by counsel in support of their allegations.

Mr. Dundas declared, that he felt it his duty to oppose the receiving of the petition, as it was contrary to the rules of the House to allow counsel to be heard on any petitions but those of a private nature.

Mr. Sheridan said, that if the petitions were not suffered to be heard, he felt it incumbent on him to bring the business forward again in the present session.

After some observations from the Speaker, the business ended.

Mr. Grey then rose, and after a proper introduction gave notice, that early in the next session of parliament he intended to bring forward some propositions relative to a parliamentary reform.

Mr. Pitt objected to any discussion of this subject, on the ground that the present period was by no means proper for it.

Mr. Fox did not see any impropriety in point of time, but confessed that he had never met with a system of parliamentary reform that in his opinion would completely remove the evils complained of; but being

ignorant of the nature of his honourable friend's plan, he could not condemn it, and thought it should have a fair trial.

Mr. Burke supported the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A very general disapprobation of the proposed plan of reformation ensued from several gentlemen, among whom were Mr. Ryder, Sir James Erskine, Mr. Dundas, &c.

The House called for the order of the day, which being disposed of, they adjourned.

Tuesday, May 1, the bill for the punishment of rogues and vagrants was read the second time, and committed to a select committee.

A new writ was ordered for Huntingdonshire, in the room of Lord Hinchingbroke, now Earl of Sandwich.

Mr. Secretary Dundas stated to the House, that, in consequence of their resolution to shorten the period of the existence of the slave trade within that which he considered as proper, he no longer conceived himself bound to bring forward the resolutions he had offered. He should not, however, oppose the bill about to be introduced, except it contained somewhat very exceptionable indeed.

The report of the committee of Friday last was brought up; and, after a few observations from several gentlemen, was agreed to.

The House in a committee agreed to several resolutions for regulating the trade during its existence.

The resolutions were proposed by Mr. Pitt, and agreed to without any discussion, in consequence of an understanding among the members, that they would be more conveniently debated when reduced into the form of a bill.

The report was received and agreed to, in order to being printed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Carlisle, America, January 4.

BY the Pittsburgh post which arrived here yesterday, we are informed, that previous to his leaving Pittsburgh, an express had arrived there with the melancholy news that forts Jefferson and Franklin were taken by the Indians, and that two large bodies of them were moving on to the Alleghany.

Constantinople, Jan. 27. The losses of this empire sustained by the late bloody and expensive war, scarce half a century, supposing it at peace so long, would hardly be able to reimburse. But our troubles are not yet at an end—though released from the war with Austria and Russia, the Ottoman Government, from the revolt of numerous Pachas, is likely to be plunged into the

greatest embarrassments, if not into complete ruin.—The principal of these revolters is Her Timur Khan, who, after mustering the Province he commanded, is now rapidly marching towards Bagdat, at the head of an immense army. Several Egyptian Beys also have wrenched the command from those who governed under the Grand Signior, and the son of the late Pacha of Anappa, who was put to death by order of the Porte, and his head sent to Constantinople, is devastating the whole country.

Halifax, (America,) Feb. 7. Accounts have lately come in, that the Indians have, in a second battle, gained a very considerable victory over the American army, of whom upwards of fifty officers, and nearly a thousand men, were killed. From these

unexpected successes on the side of the Indians, it is the general opinion, that they must have among them either French, English, or American soldiers, to instruct them in the art of warfares, as their late attacks have displayed infinitely more discipline than were ever before experienced.

Mogadore, March 2. We have been some time in continued alarm of a visit from the Spanish fleet, which report states to be in our neighbourhood; hitherto, however, we have been undisturbed.

The Bey of Mascara has quarrelled with the Dey of Algiers, relative to some agreements entered into by the latter with the Spaniards, respecting Oran. A war is talked of, but from the inequality of power, is imagined the Bey will adopt pacific measures.

A Moorish woman of some consequence here, was a few days ago delivered of three children, all united by the back: they are at present alive, and it is thought will continue so--imagination cannot picture a more horrid appearance than they make, the mother is likely to do well.

Warsaw, March 26. The sitting of the Diet, which is just begun, is rendered auspicious by the unanimity with which the Dietines have approved and accepted the Constitution of May 3, 1791. The Marshal of the Crown, in a very elegant speech, congratulated the Assembly and the Nation upon the harmony which subsisted in the realm, in which he said the finger of providence was so visible, that he could do no less than propose the 3d of May next, to celebrate in the most solemn manner as a day of thanksgiving, and that on that day the first stone of a church should be laid to be consecrated to the *Divine Providence*. To render the ceremony the more august, M. Malachoufky proposed, that the deputies sent by the different Dietines to present thanks for the new Constitution be received that day. Prince Sapieha, Marshal of Lithuania, supported the proposals of his colleague in a speech more energetic, if possible, than that of the Marshal of the Crown, in which he expatiated at large upon the establishment of the new Constitution without trouble or bloodshed; and after acknowledging the obligations that the Nation is under to the King (next to the Supreme Being) he thanked his Majesty particularly on the part of his province, and assured him, that Lithuania would yield to no part of the state in attachment, fidelity and gratitude.

Petersburg, April 6. Her Majesty the Empress has never enjoyed so good a state of health as she does at present. Tranquillity and content now reign throughout the Russian empire, and the glorious peace concluded with the Ottoman Porte has occasioned an universal joy.

The chiefs of the Polish mal-contents

have been joined here by others of that nation, whose views probably are to effect a reconciliation. Amongst them are Prince Czertwertinski, a particular friend of Count Potocki; M. Mosgezynski, Chamberlain to the King; M. Swiekowski, son to the Palatine of Podolia; the Nuncio Zaguiski; and the Grand General of Poland, Count Branicki. The concern which he has in the affairs of the late Prince Potemkin is, however, probably the motive of the journey of the latter.

Particulars of the Assassination, &c. of the King of Sweden.

Stockholm. As soon as the King, on Friday the 16th of March, arrived at the masked ball, in the Opera-house, an unknown male drawing near, shot him above the left hip, near the spine.

Though the wound was dangerous, the King had strength enough to repair to an adjoining apartment, where he sat down on a sofa, till the surgeons came to dress his wounds for the first time. After which his Majesty repaired to the palace, where he was bled in the morning of the 18th, about four o'clock.

Two pistols were found on the floor, one of which the assassin had fired, the second was charged with two balls, a great quantity of slugs, and heads of nails.

The assassin, who appears to be the dismissed Captain J. J. Ankerstroem, was detected, and arrested the next day about ten in the forenoon. He immediately confessed the fact, and said, that the pistol he fired was loaded with two balls, a round one and a square one, 12 small slugs, and seven heads of nails; he had a very sharp knife, with a hook to it.

On Sunday the 18th, the following ordinance was published in the churches of this capital:

"We, Gustavus, &c. make known by these presents, that, as according to the advice of physicians we have need of repose, by reason of a pistol shot, which we received last night, so that we cannot give all our time and application to the affairs of government, as we have been always accustomed to do, we have entrusted the government, which will be continued on the usual footing, to the following Signeurs, viz. to our dear brother, the Duke of Sudermania, to the Seneschal of the kingdom, Count Wachtmeister, to the Marshal of the kingdom, Count Oxenstierna, to the Chamberlain and Lieutenant-General, Baron Taube, to the Chamberlain and Major-General, Baron d'Armfelt. It is our supreme and gracious pleasure, that all our faithful subjects and officers execute with submission the orders of this regency.

"In testimony of which we have signed these presents with our own hand, and caused our seal to be affixed. Given in the palace at Stockholm."

The

The greatest part of the slugs had been extracted, and appearances indicating a recovery, were visible for about a week after he was wounded. But part of a rusty nail and some small pieces of iron had penetrated where it was dangerous and difficult to follow them; the surgeons concluded at one time that the whole shot was extracted, and the pains were only in consequence of the unhealed sores, but soon after they perceived symptoms of a mortification, nor could they remove the cause. His Majesty was apprised of his certain dissolution some days before it took place, but he bore the tidings of his doom with fortitude and resignation; he retained all his mental faculties until the last, and gave orders about the arrangements of the government, and other important affairs, with as much composure and wisdom as ever he could have done in his most happy moments; and after suffering the most excruciating tortures for twelve days, he expired.

Thus has fallen, in his 45th year, by the hands of an assassin, Gustavus the IIIrd. of Holstein-Gottorp, King of Sweden, and King of the Goths and Vandals.

About the time that his Majesty's wounds were pronounced to be mortal, he changed his mind with respect to the regency, and vested the whole of the authority in his brother the Duke of Sudermania. To this we are given to understand, he was stimulated by the Duke himself, who represented the necessity there would be for a vigorous, untroubled government after his death, and that although the other noblemen who had been joined with him, were believed to be favourable to the King, yet they might not be so to his son. The aristocracy might win one or more of them over to its interest, throw confusion into the regency, and perhaps re-establish the old constitution.

The Duke of Sudermania is known to be a very enterprising man, and as a warrior, superior to the late King—equal to him in council, but by no means equal to him in the winning arts. Nothing can now be expected from that kingdom against the constitution of France; for the Duke will find sufficient employment in curbing the aristocracy at home.

The young King, who was instantly on his father's death proclaimed Gustavus the Fourth, King of Sweden, is only 14 years old, but he has discovered great and promising abilities.

The plot in Sweden is already traced to a considerable length. One of the principal bankers in Stockholm was involved in the conspiracy, and furnished the nobles, engaged in it, with money to a large amount. One of the noblemen taken up on suspicion, when put to interrogatories, told the council, that he would answer no questions. They threatened him with the torture—He smiled, and told them he had provided

against their power, and accordingly in half an hour he died in convulsions. As yet no men of high authority in the kingdom are found to have any share in the plot—they are chiefly young men, all noble indeed, but noblemen of desperate fortune—whether they were only put forward, and that they will not impeach their more powerful accomplices, we know not.

The proceedings of the Diet, in Sweden, which, during their meeting, were so carefully concealed, have now begun to transpire. It is certain that the King was not a little embarrassed with the spirit of opposition, which discovered itself, particularly towards the conclusion of their session. The opposition, which consisted of by much the greatest part of the nobility, had succeeded in bringing over to their side, not only several deputies of the clergy and citizens, but also the whole order of the peasants. They had in consequence resolved to communicate to the public a statement of their proceedings, but were stopped in the publication, by the rigorous precautions taken to prevent any thing which related to the state of the finances from being laid before the public.

The King by no means found his propositions so well received at the close of the Diet, as they had been at the beginning. He had demanded, 1. Annually 1,100,000 ounces of silver bullion. 2. The payment of his personal debts. 3. A loan of ten millions. Of these three demands it is added, that they granted only a loan of three millions. The King likewise wished to have passed the famous *Acte de Surete* as a fundamental law of the kingdom, but was dissuaded by the Marshal of the Diet, Count de Ruuth, who represented to him the difficulties with which such a step would be attended, and the danger to which it would expose the lives of his most faithful servants.

The Count de Ruuth, though honoured with the confidence of his master, conducted himself in such a manner, as to conciliate the favour of all parties. In fine, it is said, that the alarming symptoms which had begun to discover themselves in the capital, and of which the King had been informed by several successive couriers, induced him to precipitate the measure of closing the Diet, and to return even before the decrees which had been resolved upon had gone through the usual forms, and received his signature.

The King's presence in the capital had not, however, the effect to put a stop to the machinations which were carrying on against him, and to which he at last fell a sacrifice. The further particulars of this conspiracy, which appears to be the effect of a long, and premeditated design, may now be expected to develop themselves, as well as all the circumstances which

which terminated in producing so melancholy a catastrophe.

Gustavus the III^d was about five and twenty when he was proclaimed King of Sweden.

From his mother the Queen Dowager, sister to the late King of Prussia, he seems to have inherited the spirit and abilities of his uncle; from his father that benevolence of heart, which still renders the memory of Frederick Adolphus, dear to the Swedes.

Born with talents that would have reflected lustre on any rank, but peculiarly suited to the exalted one he was destined to hold, his natural endowments were cultivated to the highest pitch by an education the most finished, and most nicely adapted to a situation, which would probably one day require their fullest exertion.

By a graceful and commanding oratory, the most captivating manner and insinuating address, he caught the hearts of those who beheld him only in public; by an extent of knowledge and depth of judgment, he excited the admiration of such as had an opportunity of being nearer his person. But neither of these could as yet suspect him of that genius for intrigue, of that bold and enterprising spirit, which have since distinguished him; neither could hope, that such a genius, whilst it was exerted to promote the particular interests of the Prince who possessed it, should yet never lose sight of the happiness of the people; that such a spirit should be under the direction of prudence, and in its course be marked by a moderation, as amiable as it is rare.

Neglectful of pleasures, yet not averse to them, without being dissipated, he tasted the amusements of a Court: and in the midst of the closest application to study, retained all that graceful ease which qualifies to shine in a circle.—He cultivated with equal success the arts of governing and of pleasing, and knew alike how to gain the respect, and win upon the affections of his subjects.

Stockholm, April 13. This evening the body of the King was removed to the Ritz-doms Church, in the following manner:

The procession passed through two files of the garrison and City Militia.

The church was hung with black drapery, and lighted with wax tapers.

The body was carried by the Knights of the Order of Seraphim, through the apartments of the palace, and afterwards by thirty-two Generals and Colonels.

The procession began with the body-guards, pages of the duke and the deceased King; Heralds, Marshals, Count Oxenstierna, Marshal of the Kingdom; the foreign orders of the deceased King; all the Swedish orders; and the Diadems of the Kingdom.

Four Presidents carried the pall, and the

coffin was surrounded by twenty-four body-guards. On the right hand the grand guard of the King, the chiefs of the body guards, dragons, and favourite regiment.

Over the body was a canopy, supported by eight Generals, and relieved by eight Lieutenant-Colonels. Finally, all the Colleges, the Magistrates, the Consistory, &c. In the church the body was first placed on a superb scaffold, whilst a funeral dirge was playing, and afterwards let down into the Caroli Vaults.

Stockholm, April 20. The day before yesterday, the following sentence was passed on Ankerstroem:

"That he is adjudged to be infamous, and unworthy of any of the rights of a citizen.

"That he shall be put into the pillory for two hours in the forenoon for three successive days, and whipt with six pair of rods.

"That his head shall be severed from his body, his right hand be cut off, and his thus mutilated body shall be impaled; an inscription to be placed on the pillory as follows: "Johan Jacob Ankerstroem, Assassin of the King." He was pilloried and flogged yesterday for the first time.

The Duke Regent has given his property to his children (who are to change their names), though it was forfeited to the State by the laws.

Paris, April 22. On Friday last his Most Christian Majesty went to the National Assembly, and proposed a declaration of war against the King of Hungary and Bohemia; which was accordingly decreed by the Assembly, and the decree was sanctioned by his Most Christian Majesty the same evening.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Comrie, (Perthshire), April 6. Last night, about twenty minutes before ten o'clock, we were much alarmed with a smart shock of an earthquake. The concussion of the earth was very sensible: the houses and the furniture in them were shaken. No houses, so far as I am informed, have fallen, nor is there any injury sustained by the commotion.

Edinburgh, April 12. Friday se'nnight an eruption of the earth took place at Craigton of Fintray, which was occasioned, it is supposed, by the wetness of the season. It has already covered six acres of ground, and is still coming away towards Endrick Water. The schoolmaster has been obliged to leave his house, as it threatens to bury it.

Letters from the Shire of Moray mention that, excepting one day, they have not had a drop of rain since the 1st of March, and that the seed time has been one of the finest ever remembered.

Bir,

Birmingham, April 16. On Friday afternoon last, the inhabitants of Bromsgrove were alarmed and distressed beyond description, by one of the most sudden and violent inundations ever known:—Between three and four o'clock, during a storm, accompanied with loud and continued claps of thunder, and the most vivid lightning, a water spout fell upon that part of the Lickey which is nearest the town.

The pouring down of the cataract was heard to a great distance, and the body of water taking a direction towards Bromsgrove, soon swept away every thing before it, laid down the hedges, washed quantities of grain from barns and malt-houses, destroyed tan-yards, and so strong was the current, that it floated through the town a wagon loaded with skins. The inhabitants of the place had no time to take the necessary precautions;—almost in an instant the cellars and under-kitchens were filled to the top, and every thing in them overturned.

In a few minutes the water entered at the parlour windows, covered the counters of shops, and in the principal streets it rose and continued upwards of five feet perpendicular from the pavement. The horses in some of the inn-stables stood up to their tails in water; pigs washed from their styers were swimming through the passages of the houses situated between the brook and the principal streets, down which quantities of furniture, brewing utensils, and cloathing, shop articles, grain, garden-pales, gates, wheel-barrows, pigs, dogs, timber, &c. were carried in one mass by the impetuous torrent.

Many of the inhabitants, who happened to be at their neighbours, could not that evening return home. A house on the borders of the Lickey was thrown down by the force of the water, though we do not hear any were destroyed in Bromsgrove; but the damage sustained by the shopkeepers, and particularly the hucksters, must be very great.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

By a letter from the new Settlement in New South Wales, dated the 22d of March, 1791, there is advice that Governor Phillips had been wounded with a spear in the neck, by one of the natives, but had recovered the effects, which had however nearly proved fatal. The convicts, notwithstanding the utmost severity, were in a continual state of mutiny. This offence, a few days previous to the sailing of the Supply, no less than thirteen had expiated with their lives.

So dreadful has been the plague in Egypt, that 300,000 houses have been depopulated, and shut up by order of Government. What is very extraordinary, is, that this awful visitation, which carried off nearly half a million of people, lasted but three days.

MARRIED.

John King, Esq. under secretary of state for the home department, to Miss Mofs, only daughter of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Donald Robertson, Esq. of the 39th regiment of foot, to Miss Frances James, of New North-street.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Albemarle, to Miss S. Southwell, second daughter of Lady de Clifford.

D. P. Coke, Esq. member for Derby, to Miss Colhoun, daughter of Wm. Colhoun, Esq. of Wrotham, Norfolk.

Daniel M^r Lachlan, Esq. of Duke-street, Portland-place, to Miss Kitty Whitehead.

John Owen Parr, Esq. of Serjeant's-Inn, to Miss Patrick, of Bloombury.

John Boulderston, Esq. of Surrey-street, to Miss Mosely, of Eastham, Essex.

Thomas Lewis, Esq. of Bedford-row, to Miss Goring, daughter of Sir Henry Goring.

Lieutenant Bailly, of the navy, to Miss Graham.

The Rev. Charles Tufnell, to Miss Farley.

John Edward Maddocks, Esq. of Vale Mafcal, in Kent, to the Hon. Miss Craven, sister of Lord Craven.

The Hon. F. West, brother to Earl Delawar, to Miss Mitchell.

John Woodbridge Pindar, Esq. of Rickmansworth, to Mrs. Thorpe.

The celebrated Gustavus Vasa, to Miss Cullen.

Edward Morgan, Esq. of Golden-grove, to Miss Louisa Griffith, of Rual, Flintshire.

Frederick Phillips, Esq. of Astley, Warwickshire, to Miss Griffith, sister of the above lady.

George Stuart, Esq. of Grantully, to Miss Drummond.

Joseph Amphlet, Esq. of Dudley, to Miss Dixon, of the same place.

Sir James Suttie, of Balgonie, to Miss Hamilton, of Banjour.

T. S. Chamneys, Esq. to Miss Moyston, eldest daughter of Sir Roger Moyston.

Captain R. Montague, of the navy, to Miss Copley.

Samuel Brown, jun. Esq. to Miss Thurlow.

John Towgood, Esq. to Miss Rogers. Lieut. Wellard, of the navy, to Miss Evans, of Tooting.

Leonard Becher Mofs, Esq. to Miss Cox. Sir John Cartwright, to Miss Clarke.

Thomas Price, Esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Weller, of Woodstock.

Thomas Green, Esq. of Gray's-Inn, to Miss Dawson.

The Rev. W. P. Reed, of Prestbury, to Miss Higgs, of King's Charlton.

C. H. Hays, Esq. of Wimbledon, to Miss Susannah Cook, of Cambridge.

Joseph

Joseph Shaw, Esq. to Miss Baynes.
Allan Mc. Lean, Esq. to Miss Minchin.
Wm. Little, Esq. of Newbold-park,
Warwickshire, to Miss Knightly.

The Right Hon. Lord Audley, to Mrs.
Moorhouse.

The Rev. John Kirkley, to Miss F. Al-
lanson.

Edmund Piper, Esq. to Mrs. Houghton.

Capt. Blair, of Berner's-street, to Miss
Blair, of Stratford-place.

Wm. Watts, Esq. of Horton, Cambridge-
shire, to Miss Eyre.

D I E D.

Mr. William Boddington, high constable
of Finsbury division. He had attended, in
his official capacity, at the execution of
Francis Hubbard, who suffered some time
since in Hatton-garden, for the murder of
Jordan Hofty; and a minute or two after
that malefactor had been turned off, Mr.
Boddington fainted, and, being taken home
in a coach, was put to bed, from which he
rose no more. About four years since, in-
formation being made of a disorderly meet-
ing at an alehouse in Turnmill-street, Mr.
Boddington was directed by the Bench of
Justices to disperse them: he accordingly
went to the house; and, upon entering the
club-room, the officers were assailed with
cutlasses, knives, bludgeons, and other
weapons, and were all severely wounded.
Hubbard was the man who attacked Mr.
Boddington, and wounded him so terribly
on the head, breast, and shoulders, with a
cutlass, that his recovery was for several
months despaired of.

Mrs. Ouchterlony, of Walworth.

Aged 80, Jeremiah Bentham, Esq. of
Queen-square Place.

Henry Hobhouse, Esq. one of the jus-
tices of the peace for the county of Som-
erset.

Richard Kentish, M. D. of Bridlington,
Yorkshire.

Suddenly, at Hull, Rich. Bridger, M. D.
Thomas Barstow, Esq. town clerk of
Leeds.

At Belfast, in Ireland, Gilbert Webster,
Esq. brother of Sir Godfrey Webster.

At Glasgow, Capt. Urquhart, of one of
the independent companies.

Thomas Whittaker, sen. Esq. of Blaken-
hall, near Litchfield.

Capt. Legeyt, of the Carteret packet.

Aged 87, Susannah, Viscountess Dowager
Fane.

R. Swire, the younger, Esq. of Con-
nonny, in Yorkshire.

Sir Abraham Pitches, Knt.

At Bath, the Rev. Alexander Croucher
Schomberg, M. A.

Charles Woodcock, Esq. of Brentford
Butts.

Leonard Tressilian, Esq. of Sloan-street,
Knightsbridge.

At Radley, in Berks, the Rev. Sir John
Stonehouse, Bart.

Capt. Cowling, of the navy.

Capt. James Williams, of the navy.

Thomas Carman, Esq. many years col-
lector of his Majesty's salt duties at Yar-
mouth.

Lieutenant-General Baugh, colonel of
his Majesty's sixth regiment of foot.

A woman of the name of Lowdisdon,
at Boston, in Lincolnshire, at the age of
103, where she had resided a number of
years, most of which time she had been a
widow. She was a native of one of the
Orkneys, and had a constant state of good
health till within a few days of her dislo-
cution.

Aged 96, Mrs. Diana White, of New-
gate-street.

George Bond, Esq. of Farnham, Surrey.

In Ireland, the Right Hon. the Earl of
Mayo.

The Rev. M. Exley, of Trowell, in Not-
tinghamshire.

Mrs. Cortin, relict of the late Josiah
Cottin, Esq.

Evan Price, Esq. of Carmarthenhire.

At Colly, in Lincolnshire, Thomas
Scroope, Esq.

Aged 92, Mrs. Catherine Murray.

Aged 77, Thomas Thomas, Esq. of Wal-
ton, Surrey.

At Liverpool, aged 75, John Hughes,
Esq.

Mrs. Hope, relict of the late brigadier-
general Hope.

At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Heatly.

Aged 89, Mr. W. Woodrow, of Wilk-
ham, Hants.

Henry Loftus Munro, Esq. captain in
the late 105th regiment.

Aged 90, Mrs. Shelly, of Lewes.

Mrs. Harrington, sister of Dr. Harrington,
at Bath.

Mrs. Smith, of Great James-street, Bed-
ford-row.

Mr. Inglish, of Bedford-row.

Aged 86, Mr. Isaac Barriett, of Marybone.

The Rev. W. Liptrot, of Liptrot, Kent.

At Camberwell, Mrs. Anne Wilson.

Joseph Bird, Esq. of Devonshire-square.

Aged 80, the Rev. C. Epworth, of
Croxtan.

The Rev. R. Woolley, of Wingrove,
Berks.

James Gibbon, Esq. of the Middle
Temple.

Mrs. Norman, wife of Richard Norman,
Esq. of Leatherhead, in Surrey.

The Hon. General George Carey, colonel
of the 43d regiment of foot.

Mrs. Yates, wife of Richard Yates, Esq.
of Camden-place.

Thomas Eyre, Esq. of Haslop, in the
county of Derby.

Miss Clarke, daughter of S. Clarke, Esq.
of Salisbury-square.

John

John Hughson, Esq. first clerk in the office of Auditor of his Majesty's Exchequer. Walter Ring, Esq. of Nash, in Somersetshire.

Aged 80, John Mackie, Esq. a general accountant of excise.

Aged 88, Mrs. Nourse, of Oxford.

Nicholas Belknap, Esq. of Guilford, Surrey.

Benjamin Adams, Esq. of Red Lion-square.

George Evans, Esq. of Little Dean, in Gloucestershire.

Robert Holden, Esq. of Palace-House, Lancashire.

At Glasgow, aged 101, Mrs. Janet Towns. Mrs. Purnell, wife of William Purnell, of Newhouse, Gloucestershire.

At Hampton-Court, Isaac Akerman, Esq. In Bedford-square, Dowager Lady Cooke. The Rev. Dr. Townson, of Malpas, Cheshire.

William Gomm, Esq. late secretary to the embassy at the Hague.

Colonel Charles Campbell, of Barbreck.

At Hamburg, Frederick St. Paul, Esq.

The Right Rev. Dr. Christopher Wilson, late Bishop of Bristol.

Charles Wildbore, Esq. secretary to the corporation of the Trinity-House.

Nathaniel Wells, Esq. of Bedford-row.

Wm. Pooley, Esq. of Walthamstow.

The Right Hon. John Montague, Earl of Sandwich, senior general officer in the army.

Miss Jane Milbank, of Thorpe Perrow, Yorkshire.

Mrs. Adams, of Ongar, in Essex.

Miss Sharp, of Croydon.

Aged 69, the Rev. Dr. Sharpe, Prebendary of Durham.

The Rev. S. Topp, rector of Withcote, Leicestershire.

At Nice, Miss Louisa Starke.

Henry Cooke, Esq. of Stroud, Gloucestershire.

Aged 82, Francis Toplady, Esq. many years secretary to the salt-office.

Aged 78, Benjamin Crompton, Esq. of Paddington-Green.

BANKRUPTS.

Mary Bunning, of the Minories, London, haberdasher. John Grant, of Walcot Terrace, Lambeth, Surrey, surgeon and apothecary. Richard Fletcher, of Liverpool, and Henry Fletcher, of Whitehaven, merchants. William Baker, of Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, innholder. Thomas Tew Morrell, of Haydon-yard, in the Minories, Middlesex, brewer. George Bond, of Old Fish-street, taylor. James Clowes, of Old-street, in the parish of St. Luke, Middlesex, dealer and chapman. John Scholefield, of Halifax, Yorkshire, joiner, cabinet-maker, and engine-maker. James Rice, of Battersea, in the county of Surrey, en-

ameller. Alexander Watson, late of Sise-lane, London, merchant. Thomas Kemp, of Newhaven, in the county of Sussex, innholder. Jane Garton, of Thames-street, stationer. George Lempriere, of the city of London, merchant. Elias Biffon, of Cornhill, linen-draper. John Wright, of Lime-street, London, merchant. Jeremiah Cunningham, of Upper Seymour-street, Middlesex, grocer. Samuel Lancaster, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, innholder. John Hall, of Tower-street, hatter. Isaac Sequiera the younger, of Great Precott-street, Goodman's-field, merchant. Wm. Lane, of Oxendon-street, taylor. Joshua Brook, of Nether Thong, in the parish of Almondsbury, Yorkshire, dealer. Henry Mears, of Wapping, Middlesex, dealer in earthenware. William Worthington and George Swift, Manchester, Lancashire, suttan manufacturers. Daniel Mathison and James Patteson, of Manchester, Lancashire, stone-masons. Robert Fox, of Deal, Kent, vintner. Thomas Spare, of the New City Chambers, London, broker. Isaac Mazengarb, of Billericay, Essex, innholder. Peter Hopwood, of Lambeth, Surrey, corn-dealer. Wm. Bell, of Air-street, Piccadilly, perfumer. Wm. Ashby, of Northampton, saddler. James Rondeau, of Savage Gardens, London, cornfactor. Wm. Ogle, of Newcastle upon Tyne, spirit merchant. Joseph Hillman the younger, of the city of Exeter, fuller. Jacob Wolfe, late of the town of Falmouth, in the county of Cornwall, mariner. Charles Patley, of High-bury Place, in the parish of St. Mary, Miling-ton, in the county of Middlesex, merchant. Elias Biffon and Nicholas Effard Robinson, of Cornhill, in the city of London, wholesale linendraper. John Cracknell and John Venable, of Nightingale-lane, East Smith-field, in the county of Middlesex, hatters. Robert Clarke, of the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, bricklayer. John Peter De Belly, of Leicester-street, Leicester-fields, in the county of Middlesex, watch and clock-maker. James Richardson, of Somerset-street, in the parish of St. Mary, White-chapel within the Bars, in the city of London, cheesemonger. John Dixon, of the city of Exeter, grocer. John Cartledge, of Blackley, in the parish of Halifax, in the county of York, pot-maker. William Hoole, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, taylor. John Brown, of Merthyr Tydvil, in the county of Glamorgan, draper. John Morris, of Goswell-street, Middlesex, brewer. Joseph Hopkinson, of Nottingham, silk-throwster. William Dusker, of Slaughtentfold, Wilts, paper-maker. William Smith, of Whitechapel, Middlesex, baker. John Campbell the younger, of Cross-lane, St. Mary-hill, London, ship-broker. Thomas Renneworth, of Little Alie-street, feedman.

PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL AND MAY, 1793.

Days.	Bank Stock.	per Ct. 1/2	per Ct. 1/4	per Ct. 1/8	per Ct.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Ann. Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	3 per Ct. 1751	New Navy.	Exch. Bills.	Tonline.	Lottery Tickets.
11	210 1/2	93 1/2	95 1/2	101 1/2	119 1/2	27 1/2	—	—	103	—	Shut	—	—	—	—	—	16 19 0
12	210 1/2	93 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	119 1/2	27 1/2	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 18 0
13	212 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	119 1/2	27 1/2	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	par.	—	—	16 17 0
14	213 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	119 1/2	27 1/2	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	par.	—	—	16 16 0
15	212 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	102	120	27 1/2	—	—	112	—	—	9 1/2	—	par.	—	—	16 14 6
16	212 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2	101 1/2	119 1/2	26 1/2	12 1/2	208 1/2	110	—	—	—	—	diff.	—	—	16 14 6
17	229 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	100	118 1/2	25 1/2	12 1/2	208	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 15 0
18	264 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	99 1/2	118 1/2	26 1/2	11 1/2	207	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 16 0
19	—	91 1/2	92 1/2	100 1/2	118 1/2	—	15 1/2	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 16 0
20	—	91 1/2	93 1/2	100 1/2	118 1/2	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 16 0
21	—	91 1/2	93 1/2	100 1/2	118 1/2	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 15 0
22	209 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	118 1/2	26 7/2	12 1/2	210 1/2	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 16 0
23	—	92 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	118 1/2	—	—	—	87	—	—	9 1/2	—	—	—	—	16 16 0
24	206 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	118 1/2	26 15/2	12 1/2	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 16 0
25	—	93 1/2	94 1/2	100 1/2	118 1/2	—	—	—	106	—	—	9 1/2	—	—	—	—	16 14 6
26	—	91 1/2	92 1/2	99 1/2	118 1/2	—	—	309	106	—	—	—	9 1/2	—	—	—	16 14 6

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY
In LONDON, for MAY, 1792.

By Mr. W. JONES, Optician, HOLBORN.

Height of the Barometer and Thermometer with Fahrenheit's Scale.

Days	Barometer Inches, and 100th Parts.		Thermome- ter Fahrenheit's			Weather in May, 1792.
	8 o'Clock Morning.	11 o'Clock Night.	8 o'Clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'Clock.	
21	29 83	29 80	48	52	48	Cloudy
22	29 90	29 78	50	56	48	Ditto
23	29 72	29 60	52	56	50	Ditto
24	29 51	29 49	52	56	50	Rain
25	29 41	29 50	50	54	44	Ditto
26	29 61	29 76	50	54	48	Fair
27	29 87	29 84	51	55	49	Ditto
28	29 84	29 86	53	58	53	Cloudy
29	29 92	29 96	55	66	54	Ditto
30	29 97	29 82	58	62	52	Fair
1	29 64	29 48	62	66	48	Ditto
2	29 53	29 73	52	56	45	Ditto
3	29 30	29 20	50	54	39	Ditto
4	29 33	29 90	50	44	48	Ditto
5	29 73	29 79	49	52	42	Rain
6	29 82	29 84	49	52	42	Fair
7	29 84	29 83	52	56	42	Ditto
8	29 77	29 75	52	56	46	Cloudy
9	29 73	29 72	50	55	45	Ditto
10	29 72	29 77	50	55	40	Ditto
11	29 72	29 73	52	54	40	Ditto
12	29 83	29 82	52	56	46	Ditto
13	29 79	29 70	50	54	49	Fair
14	29 66	29 64	48	56	47	Rain
15	29 63	29 62	49	54	50	Cloudy
16	29 59	29 46	54	58	51	Rain
17	29 37	29 59	52	55	48	Showers
18	29 53	29 61	59	63	57	Ditto
19	29 61	29 66	59	64	58	Ditto
20	29 62	29 59	58	63	56	Rain
21	29 58	29 68	55	60	50	Fair

PRICES OF CORN,
For M A Y, 1792.

From 4 to 11.—From 11 to 18.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	39	0		39	4
Rye -	29	4		29	2
Barley	25	6		25	4
Oats -	16	10		16	10
Beans	29	8		29	10

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Literary Magazine.



ALFONSO DE ALBUQUERQUE, A.D. 1509.

GOVERNOR OF INDIA.

Published as the Act directs: May 1794 by C. Fisher Notary.